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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.37	8.00	9.15	10.09	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37	5.48
Yau Ma Tei ...Dep.	6.45	8.08	9.23	10.17	12.10	1.23	2.45	3.08	4.45	5.56
Shatin ...Dep.	6.57	8.20	9.35	10.29	12.22	1.35	2.57	3.20	4.57	6.08
Tai Po ...Dep.	7.11	8.34	9.49	10.43	12.36	1.49	3.11	3.34	5.11	6.22
Tai Po Market ...Dep.	7.16	8.39	9.54	10.48	12.41	1.54	3.16	3.39	5.16	6.27
Fanning ...Dep.	7.27	8.50	10.05	10.59	12.52	2.05	3.27	3.50	5.27	6.38
Shenzhen ...Dep.	7.39	9.02	10.17	11.11	13.04	2.17	3.39	4.02	5.39	6.50
Shenzhen ...Arr.	7.38	8.40	9.55	10.49	12.42	2.16	3.38	4.01	5.38	6.49
Shenzhen ...Arr.	7.38	8.40	9.55	10.49	12.42	2.16	3.38	4.01	5.38	6.49
Canton ...Arr.	11.50	1.10	2.25	3.39	4.54	6.09	7.24	8.39	9.54	11.09

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	8.40	—	9.20
Shenzhen ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	11.08	—	—	11.43	—	12.23
Shenzhen ...Dep.	7.14	8.01	10.16	11.09	12.40	8.00	4.17	4.45	5.52	7.15
Shenzhen ...Arr.	7.31	8.08	10.23	11.16	12.47	8.07	4.24	4.52	6.00	7.23
Fanning ...Dep.	7.36	8.23	10.38	11.31	13.02	8.12	4.29	4.57	6.04	7.27
Tai Po ...Dep.	7.40	8.27	10.42	11.35	13.06	8.16	4.33	5.01	6.08	7.31
Tai Po ...Arr.	7.39	8.26	10.41	11.34	13.05	8.15	4.32	5.00	6.07	7.30
Shatin ...Dep.	7.53	8.40	10.55	11.48	13.19	8.29	4.46	5.14	6.21	7.44
Yau Ma Tei ...Dep.	8.07	8.54	11.09	12.02	13.33	8.43	5.00	5.28	6.35	7.58
Kowloon ...Arr.	8.13	8.58	11.13	12.06	13.37	8.49	5.06	5.34	6.41	8.04

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	8.15	10.15	11.10	12.30	8.15	—	—	—	—
Shatin ...Arr.	8.40	9.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	8.15	8.45	10.45	11.40	1.00	—	—	—	—	—
Fanning ...Arr.	7.10	7.40	9.40	10.40	1.40	—	—	—	—	—

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Sailings from Canton—S.S. "KINSHAN"—TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 A.M.
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SCENES AT FRENCH MURDER TRIAL.

DEATHS OF TELEPHONIST AND TWO WIVES.

MEUX (Seine-et-Marne).
Rarely has a man on trial for his life displayed such amazing coolness as was shown by Gaston Guyot, the former stockbroker and member of the Paris Produce Exchange and a millionaire farmer, when he was charged at the Assizes with strangling Marie Louise Beaulieu, a Paris telephone girl, whom he had promised to marry.
For five hours the accused underwent an examination by the presiding judge, amid applause and hisses from spectators, including many well-known women.
Guyot only showed emotion when reference was made to his daughter. Tears rolled down his cheeks, and for a few minutes he was unable to speak. He also nervously wiped his eyes with a handkerchief when reference was made to his two wives, both of whom are alleged to have shot themselves.
Wives' Violent Deaths.
Guyot's counsel strongly objected to questions on this subject, which, he said, had nothing to do with the death of Mlle. Beaulieu, whose charred remains were found last year beneath a hayrick in a field adjoining the main road from Paris to Meaux. But the judge insisted that the mysterious circumstances of these two deaths had an important bearing on the question of Guyot's morality.
By dint of the closest examination of the prisoner's private life the judge compelled him to confess that he had had innumerable mistresses. With the excuse "I was single at the time," he admitted every accusation of immorality.
According to his own version, when he strangled—as he alleges, accidentally—the pretty telephone girl in the course of a quarrel as he was driving back to Paris in his motor-car he was already the lover of his brother's widow, whom he planned to marry, so as to restore his vanishing fortune. This is the motive which the prosecution advances for the crime.
The audience of society women listened intently for every confession of Guyot's amorous adventures. He seemed to take pleasure in recounting his prowess in the rôle of a Don Juan, and shrugged his shoulders at every rebuke of the judge.
"An Utter Scoundrel."
A violent incident occurred when the judge accused him of having spoken in disrespectful terms of the girl he is accused of murdering. "You must be an utter scoundrel," he said, "to have called the woman you killed and the woman you once loved by such a name."
Guyot grew pale, but merely shrugged his shoulders. "I was fond of the woman," he muttered, "but not more than any other."
Mme. Beaulieu, the mother of the dead girl, sitting in the well of the court, banged her gloved fist on the table in front of her, and was about to jump to her feet, when counsel restrained her, while the audience hissed the prisoner.
Guyot admitted that he had latterly been in debt to the extent of several million francs. His line of defence was that the telephone girl had driven him almost distracted by her demands and when she struck him in the ear, he seized her throat with one hand and squeezed her until she fell back dead, though he had no intention of killing her. Then, not knowing what to do with the body, he dragged it to the foot of a hayrick by the roadside and, carelessly throwing down a match, set fire to the rick.
The trial was adjourned.

THE KING IN SCOTLAND.

PICTURESQUE SCENES AT HOLYROOD PALACE.

THE ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS.

Scenes of splendour were unfolded in and around Holyrood Palace when the King and Queen held a drawing-room. Eleven hundred people answered the Royal summons to attend, and all the noble families were represented. Great crowds outside the gateways of the quadrangle watched their arrival in a blaze of sunshine, while many more thousands, gathered on the green slopes of Salisbury Crags, looked down to see one of the most picturesque ceremonies in Scottish history. This was the presentation to the King of the Reddendo by the Royal Company of Archers, the King's bodyguard of Scotland. This "reddendo" is referred to in the charter granted by Queen Anne in 1704 to the Royal Company of Archers, under which they are bound to render, when asked by the reigning Sovereign, a pair of barbed arrows, which, in archery, consists of three.
Marching proudly in their green uniforms, with red facings, and their Balmoral bonnets surmounted by eagles' feathers, the Royal Company of Archers crossed the quadrangle from the barracks headed by their piper. All carried a great bow and a pair of arrows before them as they marched. The King, who was wearing the uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the Black Watch, inspected the company before receiving the reddendo. The arrows, made of spliced bullet wood and lance wood, barbed with silver, were crossed beneath a crown of crimson and gold, resting upon a dark green velvet cushion embroidered in gold, with the letters "K.B.G.S. George V. 1907 R.C.A." The corners of the cushion were decorated with thistles, and the border was of gold fringe.
The reddendo ceremony immediately preceded the drawing room, for which guests had been arriving in a constant stream by motor-car for more than an hour. Entering by the main portal of the Palace, they passed in a continuous procession around the green-turfed courtyard. Every variety of Scottish uniform was to be seen. The scarlet robes of judges of the Supreme Court, in full bottom wig, gave broader splashes of colour to the animated scene.
After the King and Queen had taken their places in the Throne Room, which they entered accompanied by Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles, Brig-General Archibald Houston-Craufurd, a descendant of the John Houston who saved the life of James the Fifth, and fetched water to bathe his wounds, handed to the King an old silver basin and ewer. This is an old custom which dates back to the King James incident.
Queen and Princess Mary in the "Royal Mile."
The Queen and Princess Mary spent three hours in the morning in a shopping expedition in the streets of Edinburgh. Their visits were mainly to antique dealers, and many interesting purchases were made. The first call was at a shop next door to the famous house of John Knox, in High Street, which forms part of the Royal Mile. Formerly the residential quarter of the Scottish nobility, this is now largely inhabited by Edinburgh's poorest citizens, who gave the Queen and Princess warm-hearted greeting.
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THE LATE GENERAL HOFFMAN ON RUSSIA.

General Hoffman, who died recently at Bad Reichenhall, was chief of staff to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who became commander in the East when Hindenburg and Ludendorff went to the West. He was the German negotiator of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.
After the war was over Russia continued to be his special subject, and he was prominent in resisting Bolshevik influences in Germany.
Not long before his death he expressed some very interesting views on the Red Army, of which he had a low opinion. It was inefficient, he said, because it had never had competent instructors, and, save for the 60,000 picked Czecho troops, ill-equipped. He further expressed the view that an invasion of Russia was quite feasible, and that the precedent of Napoleon did not apply to a modern army.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Meeting of Creditors of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Taxi Cab Co., Ltd., Liquidators Office, 3, Queen's Road Central, noon.
University Bathing Picnic to Clear Water Bay. Stanley leaves Queen's Pier, 2.30 p.m.
Legislative Council Finance Committee meeting, 2.30 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Baseball: Honolulu Chinese v. South China A.A., Happy Valley Diamond, 5 p.m.
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: "Cheer O": Informal Dance, 7 p.m.; "Better Ole": Popular Talk by Mr. J. H. Hunt on "Canada—A Land For Britishers," 7.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Leo Gardens.
3rd Night Fate at Victoria Recreation Club, 9 p.m.
Charles Chamier presents Revue "Here and There," Star Theatre, 9.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Down the Stretch."
World Theatre: "The Fourth Commandment."
Star Theatre: "The Sea Beast" (matinee only).
Principal Mail: Inward: Australia, etc. (Tango Maru); Europe via Suez (Morea), 7.30 p.m.
Friday.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: "Cheer O": Concert, 7 p.m.; "Better Ole": Variety Concert, 7.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Charles Chamier presents Revue "Here and There," Star Theatre, 9.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Down the Stretch."
World Theatre: "The Fourth Commandment."
Star Theatre: "The Sea Beast" (matinee only).
Principal Mail: Inward: Europe via Siberia (Ruralpinda). Outward: Europe via Siberia (Morea), 2.30 p.m.
Saturday.
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.
Lawn Bowls League: Division 1: O.S.C.C. v. Grainger v. C.C.; Police R.C.C. v. Kowloon C.C.; Kowloon B.C.C. v. Tai Koo R.C.C.; Division 2: Grainger v. C.C. v. East Point R.C.C.; Tai Koo R.C.C. v. Club de Recreo; Kowloon R.C.C. v. Royal H.K. Yacht Club; Kowloon B.C.C. v. C.S.C.C.
H.K. Baseball League: Filipinos v. Club de Recreo, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: Launch Picnic: Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 2.15 p.m.; Kowloon, 2.30 p.m.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. launch picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and King Edward Hotel.
Charles Chamier presents Revue "Pot Pourri," Star Theatre, 9.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Down the Stretch."
World Theatre: "The Fourth Commandment."
Star Theatre: "The Sea Beast" (matinee only).
Principal Mail: Outward: Europe via Marseilles, etc. (Ruralpinda), 10.30 a.m.
Sunday.
10th Sunday after Trinity.
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.
Inter-Departmental Bowls: Harbour Dept. v. Police, 3.30 p.m.
H.K. Baseball League: Japanese v. H.K.B.C., Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
Open-Air Concert by Band of the Northampton Regiment, Kowloon Dock Bathing Beach, 5 p.m.
Band of Queen's Royal Regiment plays at St. John's Cathedral Evensong Service.
Social Gathering: St. John's Cathedral Hall, after Evensong.
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: Men's Meetings: "Cheer O," 7.45 p.m.; "Better Ole," 8 p.m.
After dinner dance, Leo Gardens.
Principal Mail: Inward: U.S.A., Canada, etc. (President McKinley).
Monday.
Extraordinary General Meeting M.Y. San Co., 22-28, Queen's Road Central, 2.30 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Rugby Section of H.K. Football Club meeting, Union Building (4th floor), 5.30 p.m.

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THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD VII. MINISTERS AND THE ROYAL PREROGATIVE.

(By SIR SIDNEY LEE)

A most interesting series of articles on the reign of the late King Edward VII. by Sir Sidney Lee is appearing in the London "Daily Telegraph."

Very interesting facts are given of the King's attitude towards the position and prerogatives of the Crown, and the firm manner in which he met several challenges to his power by Mr. A. J. Balfour, the then Prime Minister.

King Edward VII. fully recognised and was resolved to stand by all essential limitations on the exercise of personal power which are inherent in the conception of a constitutional monarchy. Yet the extreme Whig doctrine which regards the sovereign as a puppet, all of whose activities are controlled by Ministers of State deriving authority from an elective parliament, was as repugnant to him as to his mother. On the other hand, the principle of ministerial responsibility was too well established in the modern history of the country to admit on his part of any questioning. The formation and application of policies were, as he recognised, functions of Ministers and not of the Crown. Experience had made it plain that the withdrawal of the sovereign from the arena of political controversy was "essential to his security and to his dignity." But human nature rarely allows one who occupies a throne to deny himself all assertion of authority. Some elasticity is inevitable in the squaring of the theory of a constitutional sovereign's self-suppression with the practical conditions of human conduct, and King Edward's wide-funged interest in life, his extensive knowledge of men and affairs, rendered quiescence in the sphere of government impossible for him.

There is nothing inconsistent with the principle of ministerial responsibility in a sovereign's claiming the right to be consulted in all political matters, and the right to express his opinion on ministerial courses. Queen Victoria had exercised herself in these directions pertinaciously, and King Edward felt little short of his mother in pressing inquiries on his Ministers with regard to all matters that fell within his interest. His criticism and inquiries hardly covered so comprehensive a field as those of his mother, and domestic measures rarely moved much personal interest, but foreign affairs and service appointments he regarded as his own particular province. From almost the first moment of his reign the King gave proof in communication with his Ministers that within constitutional limits he was bent on asserting his authority in these and other branches of government. He claimed with tenacity the right to consultation on all appointments in the name of the Crown, and showed a surprisingly wide acquaintance with the names and qualifications of possible candidates for all manner of offices. Occasionally he pressed suggestions of his own, and not infrequently was able to convince his Ministers of the wisdom of his proposal. If a Minister announced an appointment in the name of the Crown in the absence of previous consultation with him, he expressed his resentment frankly, requiring a full explanation or apology. His judgment in appointments was usually shrewd.

Scope For Personal Influence.

He regarded it as part of his functions to smooth the path of government by the tactful exercise of his personal influence. In no case did he create a deadlock by obstinately preferring his views to those of his Ministers. On some questions, many of which he regarded as savouring of the "parish pump," he accepted without demur ministerial advice, but in foreign affairs he was often inclined to put forward his own views, though he accepted, on constitutional lines, final ministerial conclusions. Each year, Sir Edward Hamilton, of the Treasury, prepared for the King a special synopsis of the Budget proposals, which the King studied with keen attention.

During the last ten years of Queen Victoria's reign her attitude to her eldest son had greatly mellowed. She heard with respect his views on public affairs, and at times took counsel with him before reaching decision on a difficult issue. In all questions affecting the Army she had kept him thoroughly informed of the business that came before her and sought his counsel. He had thus acquired an expert knowledge of the difficult problems relating to military reform. While the Duke of Cambridge was Commander-in-Chief the Queen had not, during the last part of her reign, insisted on the submission to her for her express sanction of smaller changes in the regulations. But when the King came to the throne he insisted that no such forbearance on the part of his mother should be treated as a precedent in his own case.

Constitutional Powers.

In many important respects King Edward followed closely the example of his mother, Queen Victoria had always zealously upheld the clear right of the Crown to follow certain constitutional practice, and King Edward emulated her desire to uphold the royal prerogatives.

The King's determination, however, was by no means as great or as persistent as the determination of his Ministers, especially his Conservative Ministers, to uphold the all-embracing power of Parliament. During the course of his reign all of the great prerogative but one were challenged by the then Prime Minister, and in each case the Crown gave way and in practical effect surrendered the prerogative. Parliament was dissolved in 1905, and the King's displeasure was by no means minimised by Mr. Balfour's statement that the House of Commons could insist upon a dissolution. The Prime Minister also held that Ministers were selected or dismissed without reference to the Crown. Treaties were made and territory was ceded by Act of Parliament. Peers were created at the request of the Prime Minister, and in spite of the King's protests "Crown" appointments became the patronage of the Prime Minister, and however much the King disliked a parliamentary bill he would never have dreamt of exercising the royal veto.

By some curious irony it was the Conservative party, the traditional "Church and King" party, which made the most resounding attacks on what was left of the royal prerogatives during King Edward's short reign. The two great prerogatives of the dissolution of Parliament and of the cession of territory were challenged by Mr. Balfour in 1904-5. In the first case Mr. Balfour argued that the Cabinet dictated dissolution, and in the second that the assent of Parliament was necessary to the cession of territory. In both cases Mr. Balfour won his point.

Towards the end of his reign the controversial struggle between the Lords and the Commons resulted in the bringing in public discussion the question of the royal creation of peers, but the King's untimely death occurred before the King was called upon to exercise the last of the great prerogatives at the bidding of a Minister.

Parliament Opened In Person. Through old age or oriental aloofness Queen Victoria had allowed the custom of opening Parliament to fall into desuetude. Here again the King resumed a royal function, and on February 14th, 1901, opened his first Parliament, and thenceforward, either in January or February of each year, repeated the ceremony in full state. He insisted that a draft of the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament should be submitted to him in time for his criticism, and he usually made suggestions or corrections, which the Prime Minister carefully considered even though he might not always adopt them.

It had been common practice on the part of the Prime Minister's secretary to communicate to the Press on the day before the opening of the parliamentary session the general lines which the Sovereign's speech would follow. Mr. J. S. Sandars, Mr. Balfour's secretary, now asked for the King's opinion. But to such preliminary "inspiration" the King was stoutly opposed.

I am dead against any "inspiration" being sent to the newspapers (he wrote in his own hand on February 14th, 1903). It is done in no country, probably not even in America. The King's speech is drawn up by his Ministers, but if the Press gets hold of it before it is made at the opening of Parliament from the Throne it becomes a perfect farce. Sandars belongs evidently to a new regime. One has heard of the "New Woman," but he is the "New Man."

of a quarto sheet. He modified the old practice requiring from the leader of the House of Commons a report each night of the proceedings, allowing the leader of the House, Mr. Balfour, to devolve the duty on the Home Secretary, and this change was observed throughout the reign. The King did not insist, as Queen Victoria had done, on the dispatch of the report the same evening.

Dealing With Correspondence.

When the King was abroad correspondence followed him in great masses. In cases of grave moment he would write a full autograph note to Lord Knollys, who did not accompany him, directing the precise lines of a reply. Matters of smaller consequence would be dealt with by Sir Arthur Davidson or Sir Frederick Ponsonby, the King's Assistant Private Secretaries, after receiving verbal instructions. King Edward desired everything to be dealt with promptly, and was often impatient at any delay in the dispatch of his replies. The telegraph was in constant use, and the King usually wrote in his own hand the message to be transmitted in cypher. To the Kaiser, the Tsar, and other rulers of friendly States, Ambassadors, relatives, and intimate personal friends he invariably wrote letters in his own hand. In the case of heads of foreign States he occasionally sent instructions to the British Ambassadors at their Courts to give them messages, respecting, as always, the traditional methods of diplomatic intercourse.

The King naturally wished to be in the full confidence of his Ministers, and to be kept thoroughly informed of all their plans. He was willing to make allowance for accidental failures of communication, but the omission invariably annoyed him. He was extremely annoyed when Ministers failed to submit to him intended appointments of high officials in their departments before any public announcement. When Mr. George Wyndham, Secretary for Ireland, made Sir Antony MacDonnell his Under-Secretary (October 31st, 1902) and did not inform his Sovereign of the fact, the King advised a stern rebuke, and on the Minister's excuse of pressure the King commented: "The excuses of the Ministers are often as 'gauche' as their omissions."

Even the Prime Minister was not above royal reproof. On the 4th March, 1903, Mr. Balfour, as the principal guest at a dinner of Nonconformist Unionists, made a very important speech in which he surveyed the position of the two great parties in the State, and condemned formerly Lord Salisbury's endeavour to form a middle party, concluding with a review of the Imperial situation. The King was annoyed at not being informed of the Prime Minister's intention, and after reading his speech in the newspaper next day, wrote to Mr. Balfour as follows:

"The King takes such a deep interest in the welfare of his country and especially in all matters connected with its defence, that he was naturally much surprised, and he might even say pained, to have received no information on the subject."

Ecclesiastical Appointments.

Immediately on his accession a vacancy in a high ecclesiastical office, the Bishopric of London, occupied his attention. Dr. Mandell Creighton, the brilliant Bishop of London, had died a week before (January 14th), and the filling of the vacant Metropolitan See was an urgent matter. The King had already given the choice careful personal consideration, and on January 20th, 1901, suggested that the Bishop of Rochester (Dr. F. S. Talbot) should be appointed. Lord Salisbury suggested the Bishop of Newcastle (Dr. Edgar Jacob), but to this the King demurred, and on February 7th, 1901, wrote to the Prime Minister:

I only wish that the Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Randall Davidson) would accept the Bishopric of London, but he has repeatedly told me that he could not undertake it on account of his health, and other reasons. Still it might be offered to him, as you suggest, and failing him, to be offered to the Bishop of Rochester. Should the latter decline I am inclined to believe that the Bishop of Stepney (Dr. Winnington Ingram) would be a better selection than the Bishop of Newcastle.

In the event the King's last nominee, Dr. Winnington Ingram, was appointed.

When the Deanery of Peterborough fell vacant, the modest value of which the King regretted, he suggested a relative of the Prime Minister, either his son Edward or his brother-in-law Canon Alderson. But Lord Salisbury replied (May 3rd, 1901):

I am very grateful to His Majesty for his thoughtfulness, but my relation-promoting power is for the moment exhausted, and requires rest.

The King thought that Lord Salisbury's conscience might at least have approved the appointment of his brother-in-law to a vacant Deanery.

MAN'S LOST MEMORY.

40 YEARS OF LIFE
BLOTTED OUT.

AMAZED BY MOTOR-CARS.

In a little workhouse infirmary only 90 miles from London is a well-dressed, well-educated man who states that he believes that Queen Victoria is on the throne and who says he is puzzled by all the talk about the "Great War."

Yesterday to him is a day 40 years ago when he was playing "duck on the rock" near his school, when his schoolmate Robert Blake, who lived near him in the neighbourhood of Minneapolis, United States, threw the rock towards him and struck his head. He was 14 then, and everything that has happened since then is a blank.

At some time since he was 14 he has forgotten everything that happened before he was hit by the stone. At that time, when memory failed him, he became Mr. Mayfield.

A few weeks ago, when Mr. Mayfield was travelling in a steamer from Siam to London, his nose bled, then his ears. He fell to the floor. He was Mr. Mayfield no longer. Events since he was 14 were forgotten. The forgotten happenings of his boyhood surged back.

He knew only that he was Master Albert Gurney, of Rose, near Minneapolis, that "yesterday" he had gone along the railway to school, that he had begun to play, and Robert Blake had thrown a stone. In one second he had forgotten the name that had served him since boyhood, his wife, his children, even the languages he had learned in the forgotten travels of the last few years.

When a reporter visited him and walked with him in the gardens of the workhouse he found him a well-read man, speaking faultless English with a full American accent. His face, calm and smiling, is that of a good-humoured professional man.

His mind now, apart from the question of memory, seems quite normal, and he has, of course, been convinced that many years have elapsed since his boyhood. Two Americans who met him a fortnight ago, calmed him when he saw an aeroplane.

He said he did not know what ragtime is and had never heard of jazz. Of his family he said:

Father's name is Henry Ebenezer Gurney. He was born at Briarville, Mass. He married Nellie Farnham, of Desplaines, Illinois. We moved to Wakegan, Illinois. Father then taught music at the Forest Hill Girls' Seminary, Lake Forest. Then he went to Stuttgart to study music with Frank Richards, and when he came back we moved to Chicago. He was in Kimball's Music House there.

Then we went on to Minneapolis, where father got a partner, Mr. Wells Hinckdale, and opened a music shop called Gurney and Hinckdale's Music Shop. I went to the Old Washington School there. Mr. Moore was principal. That was 1880. That brings me to the time when my memory gets dim. We moved to Rose, six miles out from Minneapolis. It was there that I was hit by the stone. I remember no more.

Lost Languages.

On the subject of how he lost one part of his memory to regain another, he said:

Before I collapsed on board the *Fionia* I had, according to officers and friends on board, talked as a mining engineer. I had booked in Siam. I had said I had a wife and two grown-up boys. Passengers told me afterwards that I spoke several languages. Now I cannot recall wife or boys, know nothing of any profession, cannot remember anything of the East, and cannot speak any language but my own. As to what has happened between boyhood and a few weeks ago, my mind is a blank. My passport is that of a Briton, in the name of Albert Mayfield, and I handed this and my letters to the captain, and I understand they are held in connection with Foreign Office inquiries.

The man walked with the reporter to a car, where he said simply: "Wonderful things. I was astonished when I saw them for the first time on landing."

EFFECTIVE NAVAL STRENGTH.

THE REFITTING FACTOR.

BRITISH FLEET AND ITS TASK.

In estimating the effective strength of the British Navy as shown by the Navy List, it is rather apt to be overlooked that a certain proportion, and as a rule a by no means inconsiderable proportion, is always out of action in consequence of being in dockyard hands for refit. Thus, for example, the five *Queen Elizabeths* are shown as belonging to the Mediterranean Fleet, but in point of fact all these vessels have never been with the flag at one time since they were transferred from the Atlantic Fleet. In their case, of course, the explanation is that they have all undergone, or are undergoing, extensive reconstruction so as to modernize them by the light of experience gained during the Great War. In cruisers, it is very questionable whether more than about three-quarters of our potential strength is really available at any one time. The Battle-cruiser Squadron numbers four ships, of which one, the *Tiger*, is permanently detached to act as a gunnery instructional vessel. At the present time, the *Repulse* is due for refit, which will not be completed until towards the end of October. The *Renown* is also due for refit after her recent voyage to Australia, and is to await the completion of her sister-ship. Thus the admiral commanding this force very rarely has more than two vessels at his disposal, and more often than not his available squadron consists of his solitary flagship.

It is as well that this should be borne in mind amidst all the proposals regarding limitation of armaments. As things now are, the whole of our Fleet is none too big for the duties which it has to fulfil. For quite a considerable time, the East Indies Squadron was reduced to one ship, the flagship *Effingham*. One ship to garrison a force extending from the Red Sea to Singapore does not appear a very adequate force. The Admiralty have done all that is practicable to minimize the immobilizing of warships by refitting. Nowadays it may be taken for granted that when a vessel goes into dockyard hands, it is really a matter of necessity that she should do so. The practice of making warships self-maintaining has been carried as far as is possible, and the work in this direction done by the engineer-officers and their staffs has never received fitting tribute. In addition, the employment of repair ships has proved of great value in this direction. In bygone days the custom was to let defects accumulate until it seemed worth while submitting a list which would ensure an order to go into dockyard hands. Now defects are dealt with as they manifest themselves unless, indeed, they are too big for the resources of the vessel in which they occur. Notwithstanding, the red list remains very considerable. Experience has proved that it is very false economy to defer taking a vessel in hand when she begins to show symptoms which need treatment. She may continue to keep going, but it will cost very much more to put her right when she finally definitely threatens to "crack."

MILES OF REGISTERS.

SOMERSET HOUSE PROBLEM OF ACCOMMODATION.

Somerset House, where all registration records are kept, is becoming overcrowded, and in the near future it will be necessary to consider where the enormous files of these entries are to be stored.

In the latest statement by the Registrar-General, it is shown that the entries of births, marriages and deaths alone are being increased yearly by one million, and three-quarters, and that the names in the indices dating from 1836 now number no fewer than 150,000,000. There are miles of bookshelves devoted to the housing of these and other records—all documents that must be preserved, for they are in constant use by searchers, who number thousands every week.

Last year there were nearly 500,000 searches of the registers of births, marriages, and deaths, to say nothing of the applications to scrutinise wills and other documents. There are often queues waiting for access to certain registers, and the revenue from search fees amounts to over £25,000 a year. The public searches, which are undertaken by Government department, are gratuitous.

Though the Registration Act only came into operation in 1835, registers of other kinds were kept long before that date, and it is evidence of the completeness of the records at Somerset House that they include registers kept by the Society of Friends dating from 1575.

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"CAMEL" TRADE MARKS THAT
CLASHED.

PERMISSION TO REGISTER REVERSED BY
SUPREME COURT.

JUDGE'S WISH THAT DEFENDANT'S CASE
HAD BEEN ARGUED.

Judgment was delivered by the acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood) at the Supreme Court yesterday morning in the case in which R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company of America opposed the application of the Cairo-Italian Cigarette Company to register a trade mark "Golden Camel" cigarettes, putting forward that it clashed with their own trade mark "Camel" on the "Camel" brand of cigarettes.

His Lordship, in his judgment, found for the appellants (the Reynolds Tobacco Company). He commented on the decision of the Registrar of Trade Marks, to register the opposed mark, and directed him to decline the respondent application for registration, the respondents to pay costs in Court and at the hearing before the Registrar.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., appeared for the appellants, the respondents not being represented.

His Lordship said that the appeal was without recent precedent in the records of the Court and for that reason it was to be regretted that the decision of the Registrar which was being appealed from was not supported before the Court by legal argument.

Neither the Registrar of Trade Marks nor the respondents in whose favour the decision of the Registrar was given had attended, and in future cases he would welcome the assistance of the Registrar, especially in cases where otherwise the matter might be argued by one side only.

In this case the Registrar had decided to permit the respondents to register the trade mark in question but the actual registration had not yet been made. In general, the Court would not interfere with the discretion of the Registrar, which was of a judicial nature, unless it could be proved that the Registrar had acted *male fide* or in reaching his decision had misdirected himself in law. The experience and knowledge of the Registrar, which the Court did not possess, rendered the Court reluctant to vary any decision which he might have arrived at.

The Registrar, having heard the parties, had admitted the respondent's mark to registration, though he had not yet made the registration. The question which he (the judge) had to decide was whether the application came within the terms of the prohibition, contained in section 11 of the Trade Marks Ordinance, 1909 (Ordinance 40 of 1909), which provides as follows: "It shall not be lawful to register as a trade mark or part of a trade mark any matter, the use of which would, by reason of its being calculated to deceive, or otherwise, be disentitled to protection in a court of justice."

Registrar's Judgment.

The Registrar, in delivering his judgment, set out the reasons for his decision. Firstly, that an apparently registrable trade mark (as defined in section 9 of the Ordinance) should, in the proper exercise of his discretion, unless good cause be shown, be admitted to registration. Secondly, that the opponents of the application had undertaken the burden of showing such good cause; and, thirdly, in the absence of evidence, either oral or on an affidavit, no such good cause had been shown. He, therefore, decided in favour of the appellants.

Continuing, His Lordship said he respectfully agreed with the first law point on which the Registrar had to reply. As to the second, the task of showing good cause against the registration had no doubt been accepted by the opponents, but the fact that in fulfilment of this discretion the opponents had not offered any evidence was not conclusive against them.

After dealing further with that view, His Lordship went on to say

he did not consider that the Registrar had misunderstood the law up to that point. It was when he approached the third point that he found the decision of the Registrar was based upon an incorrect view of the law. In the absence of sworn evidence he formed the opinion that no impediment to registration had been shown.

"Real Evidence."

In his judgment he says:—I have nothing except the opponents' statement that the marks conflict. His Lordship commented "In my view he had before him material sufficient for his decision which he omitted (as I read his judgment), to take into account. He had before him the two trade marks themselves. These trade marks are what is called in the text books on the law of evidence, real evidence, in this matter. The question before the Registrar was whether or not this evidence, showed that the registration was prohibited by section 11. To the solution of this problem the Registrar does not seem to have directed his mind. For this reason, it is my duty here, to attempt it myself, and in so doing to consider the application *de novo*."

The object of section 11 may be described as threefold. It is intended to relieve the proprietor of a trade mark from unfair competition, also to prevent possible cause of litigation, and also to prevent the consumer from confusion of ideas when selecting purchases. The question to be decided was whether the "Golden Camel" trade mark is "Matter, the use of which would, by reason of its being calculated to deceive, be disentitled to protection in a court of justice."

The old rule of a Court of Equity, said His Lordship, refuses protection to the owner of a deceptive trade mark, but in the present case there was no proof to show that in fact any deception had occurred. The Court was, therefore, confined to considering whether the "Golden Camel" mark was, on the face of it, obviously and necessarily deceptive.

Legal Meaning of "Calculated to Deceive."

The presence in a trade mark of a word common to itself and another trade mark was not conclusive that the mark was deceptive. In deciding whether the respondents' trade mark was "calculated to deceive," the Court, in the absence of evidence as to trade history, would take into account the commercial use of both trade marks.

In this connection it was interesting to note a case in which the "State Express" cigarette manufacturers opposed the application of another Company to register other cigarettes under the name of "Stateroom."

The "State Express" were successful, continued His Lordship, but only because evidence had been given that actual deception had occurred.

With regard to the actual words, it was obvious that while "State" might include the state of Maine and the state of digestion, the "Camel" means always a camel and nothing more.

Customers would be asking for "Camel" brand, and on payment might be tendered the products of either party indifferently. Both articles would be mentioned in conversation by the same name. The respondents desired to register a green and gold label. The appellants are now, and will still be, entitled, to use a label of green and gold or any other colour.

"In the result, therefore, His Lordship concluded this appeal, in my opinion, succeeds. I direct the Registrar of Trade Marks to decline the respondents' application. The respondents must pay the costs of the appellants incurred before the Registrar."

AN AXED CONSTABLE.

ASSAULTED BY ANGRY WOMEN.

WHAT PROVOCATION?

An old Chinese woman who was said to have gone to the assistance of her daughter when the latter was seized by a policeman appeared at the Central Magistracy yesterday for assaulting a police constable with an axe.

Mr. D. McCallum for the defendant submitted that the cause of the trouble was really between the complainant and defendant's daughter Cheng Yau.

An ex-police constable said that on August 9th he was in Second Street. When he reached No. 33 a man rushed out of the house carrying a bamboo pole, with which he struck the constable, knocking his helmet off. The defendant then came out of the same house with an axe in her hand and struck the constable as he stopped to pick up the helmet. The man ran away westward, leaving the constable stunned upon the ground.

The attack was absolutely unprovoked, added witness. A crowd of about 100 people quickly gathered. A Chinese constable corroborated.

The defendant said she lived at 33, Second Street, a grocer's shop. On August 8th she was seized by complainant and taken up to the police station, though not detained. On August 9th the constable arrested her sister-in-law and took her away. Later in the day the constable appeared again and began to abuse her daughter Cheng Yau. The constable struck the girl and defendant went up to separate them, whereupon she was seized by the wrist. The constable then went into a shop and returned with an axe. Witness denied that she struck the complainant on the head. In reply to Magistrate (Mr. R. E. Lindsell) witness said she could not account for the long incised wound on the constable's head.

His Worship remarked that unless she could explain the cause of the wound, her case was hopeless.

The Woman's Version.

The defendant's daughter, Cheng Yau, of 29, Second Street, said that sometime on the morning of August 9th her aunt was arrested and witness followed her to find out what was to happen. When they got opposite to the Police Station complainant seized her.

The Magistrate: Without a word? Defendant: He asked me if I knew the woman, and when I said she was my aunt, he arrested me.

Witness continued that the constable threw her to the ground, and struck her mother several times when she came to witness's assistance. Neighbours shouted "They are killing your mother!" Her mother was taken away and witness ran home.

When asked where the constable got the axe, witness at first said 33 Second Street, and later 22.

Magistrate, to defending solicitor: Do you think it is worth going on with the case?

His Worship added that he was not prepared to believe that the woman had been struck by the constable.

Persecuted For Some Days?

Mr. McCallum said the two women had been persecuted for some days previous to the assault.

Mr. McCallum: Does your Worship believe that this woman deliberately attacked the constable? The Magistrate: Yes, that is what I am inclined to believe.

Mr. McCallum said that the evidence for the prosecution was unsatisfactory and that for the defence equally so. He submitted that the cause of the trouble was between the constable and Cheng Yau, and that the mother, seeing her daughter assaulted, joined in.

The Magistrate: I am not at all satisfied that there was any immediate provocation.

The defendant was sentenced to three months hard labour, and her cross-summons was dismissed.

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DRUNK AND QUARREL-
SOME.

FRACAS IN A WINE SHOP.
R.A.F. MAN'S LAPSE.

H. Hodgson, of the R.A.F., was charged at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with drunkenness at 68, Nathan Road, Kowloon; with assaulting a *joki* employed at this shop; and with assaulting an Indian constable.

Hodgson pleaded "guilty." It was stated that at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the defendant went into Hung Cheong's grocery shop in Nathan Road. He was then under the influence of liquor and asked a shop *joki* for two bottles of brandy. Defendant said he had no money and refused to pay for his purchase. An argument then ensued between the *joki* and the defendant. The latter became enraged and struck the Chinese over the eye.

At that time there were three bottles of stout wrapped up for another customer. Hodgson seized the bottles and another struggle ensued. The *joki* was again struck and then police whistles were blown. An Indian constable arrived on the scene and he was also assaulted. Sergeant Baker later arrived and, after some trouble, the defendant was taken to the police station. He gave trouble at the Police Station, but was quite sober enough to know what he was doing. In reply to the Bench, it was stated that neither the Chinese *joki* nor the Indian constable was injured.

When asked if he desired to say anything, the defendant replied that he wished to express regret at the occurrence. He did not quite know what he was doing, although he could remember quite a lot of what happened.

On the first charge, the defendant was cautioned. A fine of \$5 was imposed on the second count and a fine of \$10 on the third.

BORISOFF PLAYS.

PRIVATE RECITAL AT
CANTON.

On Sunday evening there was a very interesting recital by that accomplished violinist, Mr. Borisoff at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Davis, of The National City Bank of New York in Canton. Mr. Borisoff combines amazing technique, with a mellow richness of tone and feeling, that carry his hearers along on the wave of his art. In the delicacy of the Orientale by Cesar Cui, and the surge of the Chopin Nocturne in E flat, he showed us of his best. In the final number, the wild Slav Gipsy Airs by Sarasate, he perhaps reached the greatest heights. One must not forget to mention the excellent accompanist who assisted Mr. Borisoff. The evening was a very enjoyable one, particularly in Canton, where one has such limited opportunities for hearing any music at all.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ERECTION OF MATSHEDS.

NO PERMISSION FROM P.W.D.

CONTRACTOR FINED.

Mr. W. E. Hollands of the P.W.D. summoned a Chinese contractor before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning for erecting six matsheds on Crown land at Shau-kiwan and with removing and blasting stones from a quarry above Saiwanho without a permit from the P.W.D.

Mr. Hollands told the Court that the defendant was taking undue advantage of the P.W.D. He had applied through their architect, Messrs. Raven and Baxto for permission to erect two matsheds, and although this had been approved, no permit has been issued. But when he visited the place he found six matsheds had been put up. In the matter of the stone quarry, the P.W.D. had definitely refused to grant a permit, but when he visited the place he found six or seven men at work removing the stones. The quarry looked as if it had been worked for some time.

The defendant pleaded guilty to both charges and was fined \$25 on the first count and \$50 on the second.

BIG FIRE NEAR KUALA
LUMPUR.

HUNDREDS RENDERED
HOMELESS.

KUALA LUMPUR, August 10th. A terrible fire destroying nearly 40 houses and rendering hundreds of people homeless broke out in the small hours of yesterday morning at the village of Bangi, 24 miles from here.

Shortly before 2 a.m. the local brigade received a call from Kajang Police Station and an engine under Superintendent Lloyd immediately set out.

On arriving 45 minutes later the fire by this time had got complete hold of an entire block of buildings and was burning furiously.

Securing water from a stream about 250 yards away hoses were turned on and after two hours pumping the fire was got under.

The origin of the outbreak is not known. The damage is roughly put at over \$50,000.

The Kajang Police under Mr. Delamore rendered all possible assistance before the arrival of the brigade.—*Strait Times*.

His programme was:—
Ave Maria Schubert-Wilhelm.
Rondo Capriccioso Saint-Saens.
Andante Cantabile Tchaikowsky.
Zephyr Kreisler.
Caprice Viennoise Kreisler.
Liebestraut Kreisler.

Nocturne in E flat Chopin.
Orientale Cui.
La fille aux Cheveux de Lin Debussy.

Humoresque Dvorak.
Gipsy Airs Sarasate.

CHINESE INHERITANCE PROBLEM.

MARRIED DAUGHTER OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW?

RE-MARRIAGE AND ADOPTION LAWS DISCUSSED.

INTERESTING CASE AT THE SUPREME COURT.

A case which turns upon old Chinese customs and laws, of about the year 1841, and involves the inheritance of property by a widow (who has married again), and an adopted son, was begun at the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, before the acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood).

The action promises to be of great interest both to Chinese and to Europeans interested in Chinese matters in view of the light it throws on old customs of the country.

Certain property was left by Ngai I, late of No. 3, Tsai Tsai Mui, Hong Kong, farmer. He was survived by a son, who married, and had three sons. The sons died unmarried and intestate, and their father also died, leaving Ngai Ching Sz, his *tin fang* wife, as a widow. There also is a daughter of Ngai I. This daughter is alleged to have married twice, and therefore to have passed out of the family of Ngai. She denies this and says she is entitled to inherit, as she has only been married once, and that Ngai Ching Sz has taken another husband.

The married daughter, who is defendant in the case, has taken out letters of administration of the estate on the ground that she is entitled to it. The widow of Ngai I's son is first plaintiff in the case, and claims that she has not gone out of the Ngai family, although she has married again, and therefore asks the Court to give her an order for the administration of the estate on behalf of her adopted son, Ngai Chung Fat, stating that according to old Chinese law and customs she is entitled to inherit for him, to the exclusion of the married daughter of Ngai I.

Chinese law and customs was fully explained yesterday when the case opened. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., instructed by Messrs. Lo & Lo, appears for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. E. S. C. Brookes, is for the defendant.

Mr. Alabaster said that he would contend that the son inherited the property of the deceased Ngai I. The son Ngai Fo Tsai, married as his *tin fang* wife, the first plaintiff, Ngai Ching Sz, and by her and his *kit fat* wife there were three sons, all of whom died, unmarried, and intestate. "I shall contend," said Mr. Alabaster, "that on the death of Ngai Fo Tsai the property was vested in his widow, the first plaintiff. The son's sister was married and had passed out of the family. The widow (first plaintiff) adopted a son at the age of 12 years, and he was the second plaintiff in this case. First plaintiff, following the death of her husband and prior to the adoption of the son, took into her house as a husband a man named Lum. This she was allowed to do according to the Chinese custom which prevails in that village. She was entitled to retain the house, and remarriage did not involve passing out of the family.

Defendant, continued Counsel, had taken out letters of administration for the purpose of claiming for herself the property left by Ngai I, following his son's death. The attitude she took was that she is the person entitled to it. On the other hand, the first plaintiff claimed that she inherited the property on the death of her husband, and that it is hers for life, and that after she dies it should go to her adopted son, who is of the same name now as the Ngai family. "She claims," said Mr. Alabaster, "as the nearest relative of the second plaintiff, an infant at law, that he should be the person to inherit after her."

"We have found one person of the right generation—bearing the Ngai name—who could be adopted," said Counsel, "but he has not come forward as a claimant to this property. If the Court orders that he be adopted I do not know what attitude he would take up, but he is no claimant."

Mr. Alabaster then proceeded to cite the issues before the Court in this case.

Paragraph 1, he said asked: "Who were the persons entitled, according to the Chinese law and customs of 1841, to the estate of Ngai I, deceased, living at the time of his death, and whether any of them since died?"

"I shall contend," said Mr. Alabaster, "that the only person entitled at his death to the property was his son, and that he has died since."

Mr. Jenkin agreed with this, and commented that this point was not in dispute.

The second paragraph, said Mr. Alabaster, was: "Who are the persons now entitled, according to

Chinese law and customs, to the estate Ngai I, etc."

"I shall contend in reply to this," continued Counsel, "that certainly his wife, the first plaintiff is. I shall also contend and submit argument and quote authorities in favour of the adopted son. My friend, I know, will say that the only person now entitled to inherit is the defendant, the daughter of Ngai I, and the sister of first plaintiff's deceased husband."

Mr. Alabaster cited further minor paragraphs in his case, and His Lordship commented that the substance of the issues was in Clause 2.

Mr. Alabaster agreed. Continuing, Counsel said: "I have referred to the fact that first plaintiff took in a man to live in her house after her husband's death. He was recognised as a husband, but she was regarded, according to Chinese custom, as entitled to the property of Ngai I. This is referred to in various authorities."

Mr. Alabaster quoted an authority on the subject, who stated that a woman may take into her house a man as a husband, but he does not take the surname of the family into which he comes, but retains his own. Any children from the union would enter the man's family, and not the woman's. This was a custom among poor people.

Continuing, Counsel said there was a custom in the particular village referred to named the Chiu Lung Yip She, whatever the words meant, he added. This custom, he understood, applied to the property of people who had a daughter, who, instead of marrying into her husband's family could bring her husband into her's. The husband by marrying into the daughter's family undertook to look after the daughter's parents during their lifetime. This practice was analogous with the customs of a widow taking a man as a husband into her house, and not leaving her house, as in the present case.

Adoption Law. Mr. Alabaster then proceeded to deal with the question of adoption of a son, and said that although a son should be adopted before three years of age, according to strict law, he must admit that the child in the present case was adopted when seven years of age. He would, however, submit at a later stage argument and authorities on this point.

Mr. Alabaster then read an affidavit by the first plaintiff, in which she stated that she survived Ngai I, how the three sons of her late husband died, unmarried and intestate. She claimed that defendant had married twice, and that therefore, she (plaintiff) was entitled to inherit, and later her adopted son, who bore the name of Ngai, and that defendant had no claim whatever to the estate of Ngai I. Defendant in an affidavit alleged that first defendant by her marriage to Lum had lost right to inherit, and that the adopted son was purchased by Lum, and therefore belonged to Lum's family. She submitted that she has only been married once, and that, according to Chinese law and custom she is the only person now entitled to inherit the estate of Ngai I.

Experts On Chinese Customs Differ.

Dr. S. W. Tso, in an affidavit stated he was conversant with Chinese customs and that on the death of Ngai I the estate and personal effects descended to his son. The married daughter came in under no circumstance. The widow of the son of Ngai was the proper person to inherit, and manage the estate, in view of his son's death. She should, according to old Chinese customs, adopt a son. If the son had not been properly adopted this should be remedied. According to Chinese law and customs, the first plaintiff, though married again, is eligible to be appointed by a Court as guardian of the adopted son.

The defence put in, said Mr. Alabaster, another affidavit from a Chinese professor at the University, who held that the first plaintiff and second plaintiff had no right to inherit, according to custom, and that the only person who could administer the estate, under the present circumstances was the married daughter of Ngai I (defendant).

This Ancestral Home.

Dr. Tso was called to give evidence, and bore out his affidavit. He said that the widow (as in the case of first plaintiff) took the place of her husband in the administration of an estate, following his death. The married sister could

(Continued on next Column.)

A VIOLENT CHINESE.

BREAKS UMBRELLA OVER LUKONG'S HEAD.

FINED FOR RESISTING SEARCH.

A Chinese who was stopped by an Indian constable and ordered to submit to a search, became so violent that the constable had to use his baton. He was charged yesterday at Kowloon Magistrate's Court with resisting arrest.

The constable saw defendant carrying a parcel near Sai Kung Road, Kowloon City. He threw the parcel on the road, and the constable picking up the parcel caught the man and attempted to take him to the Police Station. The man struggled with the constable, and at last freed himself and ran away.

He was chased and rearrested, but again made efforts to escape. By this time a large crowd had gathered and in order to make his captive submit to arrest, the constable drew his baton and struck the man across the head.

During the struggle, the defendant had used his umbrella freely on the constable, breaking it across his head.

Inspector Phillips said that immediately he saw the Indian constable was in difficulties he ordered other policemen to his assistance, and the defendant was eventually taken to the Police Station. The defendant was fined \$25.

not succeed under any circumstances, according to Chinese law and custom, as applicable in 1841. A child might be adopted as a son at the age of three years or under.

Dr. Tso then went on to speak of Chinese customs as outlined by Mr. Alabaster in regard to a daughter bringing her husband into her own family. He said this custom was analogous with a widow bringing a husband into her house after her first husband's death. She did not go into another house, but remained to look after the ancestral home. According to Chinese custom this marriage was in order. If the marriage was secret, however, the man could be severely dealt with.

Dr. Tso went into considerable detail over customs, and eventually His Lordship summed his evidence up, asking witnesses if that was what he wished to convey.

His Lordship States The Case.

His Lordship said that as he understood Dr. Tso's evidence it was: "In this case the male line has died out, with the exception of one man who can be traced, but he is not a claimant, so far as we know. For the purpose of this case the male line is extinct. We have an adoption made by the widow, and it was made after her second marriage. We have it from Dr. Tso that her right to adopt a son only continues while she is a member of her first husband's family. According to strict law we have the position that on this woman's second marriage the property descended to any surviving daughter of this husband. There was none. In such a case it becomes the absolute property of the Government without any obligation. According to strict law and in Dr. Tso's view there is no estate here to administer at all, and that, according to strict law, should be the declaration."

"The question arises, however, whether strict law is qualified in any way."

"Do Tso says there are customary adoptions and practices which do not comply with strict Chinese law."

Continuing, His Lordship said: "If this woman on her second marriage did not change families, the property then is still hers, and the right to adopt still exists. Her adoption is apparently illegal (in view of the child being over three years of age) because it is outside the clause mentioned in Dr. Tso's affidavit. Her right to make an adoption, however, still remains, on the basis of Dr. Tso's affidavit, to the exclusion of the defendant. "If she has not changed families the property rests in her only until she adopts, and she can receive letters of administration and administer the estate."

Did She Change Families?

"The legal question arises now whether on her second marriage she changed families or not. How is that to be ascertained, Dr. Tso?"

Dr. Tso: "The mere fact that she never left the ancestral home, and has remained to attend to the ancestral tablets, shows that, although married again, she has not changed into another family. She still belongs to the Ngai family, and therefore she has the right to the property."

"At this stage the case was adjourned until this morning at 10.30, when evidence on Chinese customs and law pertaining in the village, from which first plaintiff comes, is to be given by the Elders."

LI TSAI HSIN'S ATTITUDE.

DISCUSSION IN CANTON.

OFFICIALS VISIT HONG KONG.

DISPUTE BETWEEN UNIONS.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

There has been a certain amount of discussion in Canton circles over the fact that General Li Tsai Hsin has not yet declared his attitude towards the resignation of General Chiang Kai Shek. It is reported that General Li is in favour of a re-union between Nanking and Hankow. If there is such a re-union General Li will naturally remain in power. Some of General Chiang Kai Shek's followers are confident that General Chiang will shortly be asked to take part again in Kuomintang affairs. General Chien Ta Chun, a strong supporter of Chiang Kai Shek, is still holding his own in Northern Kwangtung where he has more than a division of infantry under his command.

A good many Canton officials have paid a visit to Hong Kong during the past few days. Included among them were the Superintendent of Customs and the Acting Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. The telegraphic communication between Canton and Shanghai is exceedingly slow and the radio service has so far proved inadequate to meet the demands made upon it. The officials, therefore, find it much quicker to get into communication with Shanghai from Hong Kong.

Since Sunday over 30 people, alleged to have been associated with bombing outrages in Canton, have been arrested.

Mr. Tai En Kie, a relative of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, has been made Municipal Director of Fatshan.

The Authorities are closely watching the proceedings of the Central Labour Union which is now holding a convention with more than 1,000 delegates. It is alleged that some "Reds" have gained admission to the Convention as regular delegates. So far no important resolution has been passed.

The ferry boatmen's strike in Canton has now lasted for several days and is apparently no nearer settlement. The militia are being called out to guard the wharves and to prevent interference with traffic by pickets.

Owing to a dispute between rival unions of stevedores and lightermen in Canton Harbour several river steamers have found difficulty in unloading their cargoes. One Union tries to take the work from the other.

Nanking is persisting in its determination to enforce the new tariffs in China as well as to levy a luxury tax in Canton, despite foreign protests against the former and the Chinese, against the latter proposals. The Canton Authorities announce that from to-day onwards, no further agitation against the luxury tax will be allowed.

Chinese druggists went on strike in Canton last Tuesday, owing to a dispute between the shop proprietors and the Druggists' Union. To be without drugs during the present epidemic of cholera and other diseases is a serious matter, and the local authorities are taking steps to bring about a settlement.

Machinists in Canton are supporting the anti-Japanese Boycott Committee by refusing to use Japanese coal. The owners of factories have to consume native coal whenever feasible, but certain plants and engines imported from abroad will not burn native coal without a grave loss of efficiency.

The Canton Mint, having suspended operations for some time on account of lack of bullion, will be in running again soon, according to the reports of the Canton Ministry of Finance. Since the suspension of the public mint, coinage has been done by militarists whose illicit output of debased 20-cent pieces has caused unbearable chaos in the Canton market.

(Continued on next Column.)

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

SUM OF \$41,260 REQUIRED.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council will be held in the Council Chamber this (Thursday) afternoon when a total sum of \$41,260 will be asked for to supplement the estimates of 1927.

The various items include \$2,400 for H.E., the Governor's private secretary. In consideration of the heavy work in decoding telegraphic messages which the political situation has thrown upon the Private Secretary, it is proposed to grant him an allowance of \$200 per month during the current year. The Secretary of State has signified his approval.

An extra sum of \$300 is asked for by the Sanitary Department for feeding the large number of dogs under observation for rabies. The same Department also requires \$6,000 on account of motor lorries.

Bowen Road Filter Beds. The Public Works Department require \$15,000 in connection with the conversion of the Bowen Road filter beds. The work, for which a provision of \$50,000 was made in the Estimates, consists of the construction of a filter and chemical house with machinery and plant and the conversion of two sand filters into storage filters. The work was commenced in 1926 but owing to the late arrival of part of the machinery and the difficulty in obtaining a suitable quality of bricks the expenditure on the 1926 vote was much less than anticipated and an increased expenditure is required this year.

A sum of \$1,317 is needed to compensate the Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Kowloon-Canton Railway and his assistant for the large amount of extra work which they have recently had to undertake. The extra work is due to the fact that on the through expresses between Kowloon and Canton the entire haulage is done by locomotives belonging to the British section. The working hours in the shops have increased from 8 to 14 hours every day.

A vote of \$6,000 is needed to provide public latrines and necessary sewer and water extensions in the vicinity of Shamshuipo Camp. The work will cost \$16,000 towards which the Military Authorities are contributing \$10,000.

Furniture. A sum of \$10,000 is needed to furnish six new Subordinate Officers' Quarters at Ventris Road and six flats for Senior Officers at Queen's Gardens, six thousand will be required for the quarters in Ventris Road and the remaining \$4,000 for the Queen's Gardens flats.

Heavy rainfall, and an insect pest have together done so much damage that the next harvest in Tsang-shin will be very poor. One village, of 3,000 inhabitants at Lupp Po, has had its crops almost entirely destroyed.

CHANGES EXPECTED.

The left wing of the Kuomintang in Canton are very hopeful of getting back to power, and the pro-Nanking officials now in office, including Commissioner Lee Wen Fan of Civil Affairs, Commissioner Tang Yin Hua of Police, Commissioner Chu Chia Hua of Education, and Commissioner Chen Yung of Justice, are said to be ready to hand in their resignations. Since the abdication of Chiang Kai Shek at Nanking, which was kept secret till the 17th, the banknotes of the Central Bank of China, a Kuomintang institution, have gone down by 6 per cent. in Canton, and preparations are being made to prevent a run on the institution.

Cantonese troops on their way to attack the "Reds" in Hupeh by way of Hunan have now withdrawn from Hunan, and they have moved towards Kiangsi. Many thousand "anti-Red" troops are stationing at Nanyung awaiting further orders.



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COMPANIES WINDING UP No. 3 of 1926.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1911-1925

AND IN THE MATTER OF THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

NOTICE OF FIRST AND FINAL DIVIDEND TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a First and Final Dividend of One Hundred Per Centum has been declared, in this matter, and that same may be received at my Office, on TUESDAY, the 23rd DAY OF AUGUST, 1927, or on Any Subsequent Week Day (excepting Saturdays) between the Hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Upon applying for Payment, the Notice already sent to Creditors must be produced to the Undersigned. Dated 15th August, 1927.

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W. E. HOLLANDS, Hon. Secretary. P.O. Box 237. [5207]

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The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, August 15th, 1927.

THE WAR MEMORIAL NURSING HOME.

"Hong Kong has certainly a wonderful way of managing its public affairs." This remark, for which we disclaim all responsibility, was made in a somewhat ironical tone by a former lady resident who is now paying a short visit to the Colony. It occurred during a discussion of Hong Kong's War Memorial. Many questions were asked. What has become of the War Memorial? Is anything being done? Has nothing been decided? To all of which we could simply reply that for several months at any rate no information had been vouchsafed by those who had the matter in hand. "But isn't it a scandal," continued our interrogator indignantly. We did not venture to reply to that query, but we think, perhaps, it is one which might be passed on for the serious consideration of Hong Kong's business men and residents generally.

There is this much to be said in connection with it. The Hong Kong people have become so thoroughly accustomed to having everything arranged for them that it is practically impossible for them now to maintain a continuous community interest in anything. There is, alas, no public spirit. And without some public spirit, some sustained interest in public affairs it is very natural that matters, even of public importance, should be allowed to meander along gently. If Hong Kong residents do not know what, if anything, has been decided with regard to the War Memorial it is entirely their own fault. They have not been sufficiently interested to ask.

The last statement issued by the War Memorial Committee was published in the Daily Press on March 11th. Then, it may be remembered, matters were in abeyance owing to the difficulty of deciding whether the War Memorial Nursing Home should be erected, as originally planned, on Stubbs Road, or whether the Peak Hospital site, or a site at Magazine Gap should be utilised. The site on Stubbs Road, as is known, was given by the Government and a considerable sum of money had been spent in preparing it and in making the necessary approach road. H.E. THE GOVERNOR, however, favoured the utilisation of the Peak Hospital site and twelve months previously had promised, if the Peak Hospital site were used, that the Government would resume the Stubbs Road site and return the money expended upon it. As will be seen matters have not been unduly hurried! H.E. THE GOVERNOR made his alternative proposals in June, 1926. In March, 1927, a small sub-committee was entrusted with the difficult task of coming to decision. This committee comprised Dr. BLACK, the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. BERNARD, and Messrs. C. M. YOUNG and W. H. BELL. Mr. YOUNG has since retired. Mr. W. H. BELL is at home on holiday. Dr. BLACK is going on leave shortly, we believe. Therefore, it would appear that unless Mr. BERNARD has "co-opted" someone to assist him he will have to solve the knotty problem himself. That, is, of course, if it is to be solved before the next war starts.

There are rumours that a decision has been reached and that neither the Stubbs Road site nor the Peak Hospital site is to be used for the Nursing Home. But we cannot accept rumours in a matter of this kind. If any plans have been definitely formed, if, after due deliberation, another step forward has been taken towards the accomplishment of the project we certainly think an official statement should be issued. As we have suggested, the public are too lethargic to take any very active interest in the subject after such a lapse of years, but occasionally individuals wake up and ask a few questions and when the answers are not forthcoming criticism, of course, entirely unjustifiable, is levelled against the way in which Hong Kong "manages its public affairs." What we think might be made known at this stage is whether a Nursing Home is to be built and exactly where; whether it will be on the elaborate plan originally drawn up with houses for a resident and surgeon and twelve rooms for nurses or whether the modified plans, providing accommodation for 25 patients only, have been approved. There is also the question of the suggested contribution of \$300,000 towards the provision of playing grounds for the Services. Possibly, that has now been settled. If so the public might be informed. That will be something to go on with and may perhaps satisfy idle curiosity for twelve months. If necessary we promise to refer to the subject again this time next year. There is probably nothing to be gained by attempting to rush matters of this kind, but we think it well that they should not slip the mind entirely.

The University Union are holding a bathing picnic to-day. The launch Stanley leaves Queen's Pier at 2.30 p.m.

There is to be a meeting of the creditors of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Taxicab Company, Ltd., at the Liquidators Office, 3, Queen's Road Central, to-day at noon.

While walking along Wellington Street on Tuesday afternoon, a Chinese girl of about seven years was attacked by a thief who snatched a gold bracelet from her hand and escaped.

A Chinese living on the first floor of No. 27, Second Street, West Point, was removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received through accidentally falling from the verandah into the street.

Mr. A. Mackenzie of the Chartered Bank has reported to the Police that at about 11.30 p.m., on Monday, while he was swimming at Repulse Bay, a thief entered his bathed (No. 21) and stole his black leather wallet containing a gold ring and money to the total value of \$434.

The South China Athletic Association will give a farewell reception to all members who are leaving the Colony next week for the Far Eastern Olympiad, the events to be at their club room, China Building, next Saturday. Members of other clubs who are also going with the Hong Kong contingent are invited to attend.

Mr. Brown living at Naval Terrace, yesterday morning appeared before Major C. Willson to answer summonses brought against him by Sergeant Kelly of (1) allowing his bull terrier at large without a muzzle, and (2) failing to take out a licence for the animal. He pleaded "guilty" to both charges, and was fined \$5 on the first count and \$4 on the other.

The weekly concerts and entertainments at the Naval and Military Y.M.C.A. held this week have been well attended, and much enjoyed by the Servicemen. This evening, at 7.30, Mr. J. H. Hunt, Secretary of the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, is giving an address at the "Better Ole," Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, on "Canada—A Land for Britishers." This is the first of a series of popular talks arranged for the Servicemen.

Among the 200 Public School Boys who attended the Duke of York's Camp, in Kent during the first ten days of this month, when 200 Factory Lads also attended, was "Bippo" D'Almada, the younger son of Mr. Leo D'Almada. Young D'Almada was one of the two boys selected from Douai Abbey to represent this Public School. The object of the Camp outing was to promote a better understanding and good fellowship among boys in different stations in life.

Before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning, a summons was withdrawn in which Mr. Lee Shing Shun of Messrs. Kume & Co., of No. 8, Queen's Road Central, alleged assault against Mr. Ho Kee Mo of the South China Independent Oil Co., also of No. 8, Queen's Road Central. The assault was stated to have taken place on tram-car No. 77 in Des Voeux Road Central at 11.00 p.m., on August 11th. As no evidence was offered against the defendant, he was discharged by the Magistrate.

Rapid progress is being made by the Hong Kong Telephone Company in the laying of a new one-thousand-pair underground cable in Des Voeux Road, in substitution for overhead wires. The Central district is being dealt with first, in view of density of population, and the number of business houses served, etc. In due course all telephone cables will be underground, although this will take some time to accomplish. The Company's reconstruction scheme, will it is hoped put an end to trouble through lightning and wind.

A Chinese shopkeeper of No. 3, Kauyuefong, has reported to the police that on Monday night, someone broke two showcases outside his shop and stole 15 rolls of cloth worth \$100.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. Charles Isaac Read, employed at the N.A.A.F.I. Canton, No. 215, Temple Street, Yau-mati, to Miss Emilia Kee, of the same address.

As mentioned yesterday, the third night fete of the Victoria Recreation Club is to be held this evening, at nine o'clock. A special event will be the appearance of the Australian swimmers.

Programmes at the Cinemas to-day until Saturday are: "Down the Stretch," at the Queen's Theatre; "The Fourth Commandment," at the World Theatre; and "The Sea Beast," at the Star Theatre, Kowloon.

This evening Charles Chamber's "Our Cabaret" presents "Here and There," another attractive little revue, at the Star Theatre, Kowloon. It will be staged again to-morrow evening, and on Saturday this popular Company appear in "Pot-Pourri."

The Somersetshire is expected to arrive here during November to take Home reservists now serving with the Forces in China. The Dorsetshire is expected early in January and will take normal reliefs. The remainder of the reservists are to leave, it is understood, on a third transport in February.

Probate in respect of the will of Wong Ying Yuen, late of No. 110, Hollywood Road; second floor, who died on February 20th, 1927, at the Government Civil Hospital, has been granted to Wong Ma Shi, described in the will as Man Shi, widow. The Hong Kong estate is valued at \$8,400, and all is bequeathed to the widow.

According to reports in the Chinese press, the Kwong Man Lung fire-cracker factory on the ground floor of No. 315, Reclamation Street, Mongkok, suspended work on Monday by order of the police. This has resulted in 200 Chinese being out of employment, as another factory owned by the same firm has also had to cease operations. Recently a joki was injured through an explosion at the Reclamation Street work-shop, and it is held that the manufacturing of crackers below Chinese flats or tenements, is dangerous to the residents, and should be carried on only in non residential areas.

BELIEVED TO BE INSANE.

ODD CONDUCT AT POLICE STATION.

A Chinese believed to be insane entered No. 7 Police Station early on Tuesday morning. How he entered the station no one seems to know, but the man was found sitting in the charge room. He said he lived in a hut on the hillside at Kowloon Tong. He was asked what he was doing so far away from Kowloon Tong at that early hour, but made no reply. He also refused to say what his business was at the station.

When the officer on duty tried to turn him out of the station, the peculiar man for the first time became excited, and said that he was going to commit suicide in the charge room and he was at once put under restraint and taken to the Government Civil Hospital. It is understood that he was subsequently transferred from the hospital to the asylum for observation.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.42 p.m., stated:—

Pressure remains highest to the east of Japan. Depressions are situated over Tongking and the Gulf of Pechili. The position of the typhoon is still uncertain, it is probably situated more than 500 miles east of Manila, moving westwards.

Forecast:—South winds, moderate, fair.

THE C.N.C. DISPUTE.

LOCAL SAILINGS.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

There appears to be no change in the situation with regard to the dispute between the China Navigation Company and its officers. No announcement of further developments has been made, although it is rumoured that a desire has been expressed that efforts should be made for a resumption of negotiations with the Company at Shanghai.

With a reinforcement of officers from Shanghai, the China Navigation Company have now been enabled to put several of their ships on the run again.

The s.s. *Szechuan* left on Tuesday for Swatow, and the s.s. *Liangchow* sailed yesterday for Shanghai.

Both steamers had good freights. The *Suiyang* is due to sail for Amoy and Shanghai to-day and the *Shantung* returns to the Northern port to-morrow.

There are now about ten of the Company's vessels back on the run. A number of officers in Hong Kong wish to accept the Company's terms and resume work, it is understood.

THE SITUATION AT BANGKOK.

The striking officers of the Butterfield and Swire steamers are still living on board, writes a *Straits Times* correspondent at Bangkok. Three steamers are lying in the river. The officers are just waiting on developments.

There was a rumour that they had been ordered to leave the steamers, in which case they would have had to be put up in one of the local hotels by the company or else returned to Hong Kong as passengers. Food supplies are taken on board daily, the steamers are kept in good order and there the matter ends.

But the thing cannot go on indefinitely, and it is expected that in the course of another week, some definite steps will be taken.

The officers are quite convinced of the justice of their case, and are in no way disposed to surrender. The shipping company must be losing heavily meanwhile. I understand there are 75 vessels laid up.

As the officers or a section of them, remain on board, it is to be presumed that they are provided with food, etc., along with the crews.

Under the circumstances it must be costing, one way and another the equivalent of Tcs. 300 per day for each vessel.

Taking a 30 day month that gives Tcs. 9,000 per month for each. Multiply that by 75 and you have the enormous sum of Tcs. 675,000 per month. And that does not take stock of the value of lost cargoes.

ITALIAN R.C. MISSION.

PROCURATOR SUMMONSED BY P.W.D.

The procurator of the Italian Catholic Mission, 19, Cause Road was yesterday at the Central Magistracy summoned by the Sanitary Department for neglecting to repair a broken lavatory in the servants' quarters.

A representative of the Vicar Apostolic admitted receiving a notice from the Sanitary Department, but remarked that it was not stated what had to be done.

After examining the notice, the Magistrate said that the last paragraph gave instruction for the removal of the W.C. The defendant said there was nothing wrong with the W.C., as far as he could see.

A Sanitary Inspector told his Worship that a small projection had been partly broken off, with the result that every time the W.C. was flushed the water splashed to the floor.

The defendant was fined \$5 and ordered to repair the damage within seven days.

The Sanitary Inspector said that the W.C. was of no further use and would have to be changed.

The defendant remarked that it was ridiculous to require him to spend \$80 on a new W.C., because the present one was slightly chipped. He would take the matter elsewhere and see what could be done about it.

NORTHERNERS BOMBARDING NANKING.

GENERAL DUNCAN TAKES ACTION ON BEING DEFIED AT SHANGHAI.

SEQUEL TO A BRISTOL BIPLANE INCIDENT AT KIANGWAN.

NANKING LEADERS DESIRE CHIANG KAI SHEK'S RETURN.

BRITISH SUBJECTS EVACUATE NANKING.

NO RESPONSE YET MADE TO HANKOW'S INVITATION.

That the Northern troops are still progressing on the Yangtze is evident by the news to hand that Pukow has again fallen into their hands, and that they are now bombarding Nanking on the other side of the river.

British subjects have been evacuated at Nanking and placed on two British warships.

Meanwhile, the Nanking leaders have been conferring, and have apparently unanimously decided to request Chiang Kai Shek to return to the fold.

No news is to hand as to what action the "Moderates" of Hankow have taken, but it is reported that the invitation to Nanking military leaders to proceed to Hankow has, so far, been ignored.

It is not without significance that the Russian General Galen, who has long been a colleague of Borodin in China, is again in Hankow. The much-needed holiday, of which he recently spoke, has been of very short duration. It should surprise no-one if the wily Borodin himself should suddenly appear in Hankow or Kiukiang shortly.

NORTHERNERS SUCCESS ON THE YANGTZE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, August 17th. The Northern troops captured Pukow this morning and are bombarding Nanking this afternoon. British subjects were evacuated and taken aboard H.M.S.S. *Wiven* and *Woodlark*, which are at present lying alongside the International Import and Export Companies' premises on the south bank of the Yangtze.

GENERAL GALEN'S HOLIDAY.

BACK AGAIN IN HANKOW.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

HANKOW, August 17th. It is revealed from authentic sources that General Galen actually travelled north on the 9th inst., but returned to Hankow on the 11th owing to railway interruption.

NANKING LEADERS CONFERENCE.

(Wah Tai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, August 17th. On the 15th inst. the Nanking leaders called an important conference at Nanking. Among those who were present were Ho Ying Yung, Li Chung Jen and several others.

General Li Leh Chun, who presided, said it was impossible to see the work of the revolution fail when on the point of success. It was apparently doing by the sudden resignation of Marshal Chiang Kai Shek. The functioning of the Nanking Government should be kept on and, at the same time, an appeal must be made to the populace to support the reinstatement of Marshal Chiang and some others including Hu Han Min and Wu Chai Fei.

Generals Li Chung Jen and Ho Ying Yung spoke in a similar strain.

It was generally agreed that joint meetings should be held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday should be held regularly by all official members of the Central Executive Committee, the Official Supervision Committee, officials of the Nationalist Government and all chiefs of political departments under the Nationalist Government, in order to pass resolutions and set up means to uphold the present Nanking régime.

NANKING LEADERS AND CHIANG KAI SHEK.

(Wah Tai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, August 17th. The Nanking leaders have unanimously decided to retain Marshal Chiang in office. In this connection, a declaration in the name of the Nanking Government has been drawn up and will soon be issued.

Although Marshal Chiang has retired from Kuomintang military affairs, which action seems to facilitate the reunion of Hankow and Nanking, the prospect in that respect is still uncertain. The Hankow leaders have telegraphically requested the Nanking military leaders to proceed to Kiukiang to discuss questions of co-operation between the two governments, but the latter have not yet responded.

SEQUEL TO CHINESE DEFIANCE AT SHANGHAI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 17th. A Bristol biplane yesterday morning made a forced landing at Kianguan Racecourse, outside the International Settlement. An unarmed British relief party was sent out and brought in the engine and fuselage, but the Chinese military authorities received orders not to release the wings.

The request of the British Consul-General to the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, to take the necessary steps to secure the return of the wings, met with a categorical refusal on the part of the Commissioner.

General Duncan thereupon requested the Consul-General to inform the Commissioner that if the necessary instructions for the surrender of the wings were not issued by 11 o'clock this morning, he would take such action as he considered appropriate.

Instructions were not issued, and General Duncan thereupon ordered that the posts on the Shanghai-Hankow-Ningpo Railway, held by British troops during the troubles early in the year, should be re-occupied as at 2 o'clock this afternoon and that at 4 o'clock the railway line should be cut at the level crossing immediately to the south of Soochow Creek. This operation has been carried out.

HANGCHOW AND NANKING MINTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 17th. The Hangchow and Nanking mints, which use large quantities of silver, have been closed until further notice.

Dr. C. C. Wu and Mr. Kuo Tai Chi have, for the present, not resigned their posts.

Nanking Militarists Holding Conference.

The Nanking militarists are busy holding conferences, it is reported in connection with a renewal of the offensive against the North.

The *China Press* has interviewed General Chow Feng Chi, who claim to control the Shanghai and Chekiang areas. He gave an assurance that he had no thought of proclaiming his fealty to General Sun Chuan Fang.

Chiang's Successor?

One source states that General Ho Ying Chien, commanding the First Nationalist Army, has been appointed Acting Generalissimo in succession to Marshal Chiang Kai Shek. Another report is that General Li Tsung Jen, commanding the Seventh Army, who has arrived at Nanking from upriver with 90,000 men, has been appointed Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

Six thousand troops crossed from the north bank of the river yesterday, and three shells fell at Puchen, five miles to the north of Pukow.

3,200 CASES OF DYNAMITE. SEIZED AT WOOSUNG.

SHANGHAI, August 17th. Chinese military police yesterday uncovered evidence which leads them to believe that the seizure a few days ago of a huge quantity of dynamite on board two lighters of the San Peh Steamship Company, frustrated a cunning plot to destroy the Woosung Forts.

More than 3,200 cases of dynamite—enough to blow up the entire city of Shanghai and still have a few cases left for Pootung and other places were seized when military detectives under Capt. S. S. Jao boarded the lighters at Woosung and discovered the dynamite.

According to information received yesterday from Chinese sources, the plan was to land part of dynamite at a point near the forts and with the aid of certain men stationed at the forts, to place it so that the forts would be blown up at a certain hour on August 10th. That is the date on which Sacco and Vanzetti were to have been executed in America, but so far as could be learned there was no connection between the supposed plot to blow up the forts and the threatened execution of the two Italian Communists in the United States.

When the Chinese military police boarded the two lighters all on board disclaimed ownership or knowledge of the dynamite. The police, however, arrested eight persons and are holding them for trial before a military court. In the meantime an investigation is being made. The Chinese authorities, it was stated, are seeking a mysterious Russian who recently came to Shanghai from Hankow, and who is believed to have engineered the plot. The Russian is thought to be hiding in the International Settlement. — *Shanghai Times*.

SOUTHERNERS STILL RETREATING.

REFUGEES FROM NANKING AND CHINKIANG GOING TO SHANGHAI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 16th. It is reported from reliable sources that the Southerners are rapidly evacuating the north bank of the Yangtze, and that all junks have been removed to the south bank.

The troops of General Sun Chuan Fang are reported to be rapidly advancing.

Thousands of refugees are leaving Nanking and Chinkiang for Shanghai, and the railway is unable to cope with the traffic.

NO CHANGES AT YANGTZE PORTS.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

SHANGHAI, August 16th. There are no developments to record in the Shanghai area, while there is no change in the situation at the Yangtze ports.

U.S. PROHIBITION TRAGEDY.

ALLEGED "MOONSHINERS" SHOOT THREE MEN.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

LOGAN, West Va., August 17th. E. D. Hensley, State prohibition officer, his son and another individual were shot dead from an ambush in Island Creek, where they had been camping.

The murdered officer's brother Dave, who escaped during the melee and walked 14 miles here, said the camp was visited by several men who warned them to leave before noon. The warning was disregarded. About midday rifles cracked in the surrounding woods and the three victims were instantly shot in the head.

The sheriff and 40 officers are searching for five suspected men. The police are of opinion that the murders were committed by "Moonshiners," namely, distillers of illicit whisky, who have been very active in the neighbourhood. Although in many respects peaceable, god-fearing, hospitable men, they regard prohibition officers almost as vermin to be exterminated.

THE GREEK COALITION CABINET.

REORGANISING THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATHENS, August 17th. A new Coalition Cabinet has been formed under M. Zaimis, whose programme includes the reorganisation of the financial system, advocated by M. Kafandaris, Finance Minister and Michail Poulos, Foreign Minister.

RIOT IN PANAMA. MOB ATTACK A PRISON.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

PANAMA, August 16th. Eight deaths and other casualties are reported as the result of an attempt by a frenzied mob to storm the prison of Buena Ventura, in which was a man whom the crowd wanted to lynch. Sticks and stones were freely used by the crowd, whom the police and soldiers finally dispersed.

SOVIET MESSAGES IN CYPHER.

OBJECTION TO PEKING CONSULAR PRACTICE.

CONTOVERSY WITH WAICHIAOPI.

PEKING, August 4th.

The claim of the Russians now occupying the Soviet Embassy here to correspond with Moscow in cypher has led to a controversy between the Waichiaoipi and the Soviet Foreign Office.

When the former Russian Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Cherynch, withdrew from Peking with his staff last April he sent to the Waichiaoipi a list of individuals who were to be left in Peking to exercise consular duties. The Waichiaoipi thereupon telegraphed to the Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow instructing him to ascertain from the Soviet Foreign Office the precise status of these individuals in order to accord them due recognition.

To this enquiry the Soviet Government has, up to the present, made no reply. Recently, however, the Chief of the Far Eastern division of the Soviet Foreign Office declared to the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow that the military authorities in Peking had withheld cypher messages between the Soviet Consul-General in Peking and the Soviet Government in violation of international usage, and that unless the Chinese authorities took steps to put a stop to such practices the Soviet Government would be obliged to take similar measures, in which case it would not be convenient for either government.

It is understood that a telegram has now been sent to the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow for the information of the Soviet Government pointing out that as the Chinese Government has never given permission to any Government to establish a Consulate in Peking the assertions of the Soviet Foreign Office are quite without basis either in law or in fact.

The Chinese official view appears to be that the right to correspond in cypher is only accorded to the heads of Consulates within proper limits and that the Russians now in the Soviet Embassy in Peking cannot claim the privilege as they are without any legal status. The fact that China is in a state of civil war is felt to be an added reason why the Russian claim cannot be considered.

On the other hand it is pointed out that the position of the Chinese Embassy in Moscow is quite regular and, therefore, cannot be considered as being on the same footing as that of the Russians in the Soviet Embassy in Peking. — *Reuter*.

U.S. AND CANADA.

APPOINTMENT TO AMERICAN LEGATION AT OTTAWA.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

OTTAWA, August 16th. Mr. Frederick Dolbear has been appointed Counselor of the United States Legation here.

THE PACIFIC RACE.

ONE PLANE CRASHES; THREE START.

TWO BIG PRIZES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

OAKLAND, August 16th.

Seven monoplane and one biplane have started on a non-stop race to Honolulu, competing for a first prize of \$25,000 and a second prize of \$10,000 offered by Mr. Dole, who is a pineapple merchant. One machine crashed at the start, but the occupants were not injured.

Competitors Start.

Only three machines have actually left on the race to Honolulu. The others failed to start or else returned owing to engine trouble.

Other Competitors.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 17th. The Michigan school teacher, Miss Mildred Doran, is a passenger in the biplane named after her. Pilot Pedlar and navigator Knipe, after turning back owing to engine trouble, restarted in the Dole flight for Hawaii, in which four competitors survive, the others being *Golden Eagle*, piloted by Jack Frost, *Albion* by Martin Jensen, and *Woolaroo* by Arthur Goebel.

FRENCH TRADE.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

PARIS, August 17th. Imports for the first seven months amount to 131,188,000,000 francs, showing a decrease of over three billions of francs, compared with the same period of last year.

Exports amount to 131,450,000,000 francs, showing an increase of two billions against the same period in 1926.

FRANCO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

PARIS, August 17th. The Franco-German Commercial Agreement was signed this morning.

After protracted negotiations, a Franco-German commercial agreement has been reached.

M. Bokanowski, France, and Herr Posse, Germany, signed the Commercial Agreement.

GARIBALDI RETURNING TO ITALY.

BRIEF DETENTION IN ENGLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 16th. Signor Ricciotti Garibaldi, who was in trouble in February through alleged anti-Italian activities in France, recently arrived at Liverpool from Havana, but was detained by order of the Home Office.

It is now announced that he has been permitted to leave England on Friday, for Italy. He declared that although he opposed the Mussolini régime, he had always kept within the traditional lines of his family, and therefore he could return to Italy without fear of any legal action being taken against him.

A MODERN DRAKE.

MAKING AN ADVENTUROUS TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 16th. After a voyage of 20,000 miles, for two years, in a 25-foot, 8-ton motor-boat, Captain Thomas Drake, an Englishman who is a naturalised American, has arrived at Dover.

He said he was making a trip round the world mainly for fun. He left Seattle in 1925, and voyaged to South America and then up again to North America. He crossed the Atlantic in 51 days, from Charleston to Land's End.

Captain Drake is entirely alone, and makes his own bread. He lets the boat steer itself at night by setting sails.

He proposes to visit Norway, Holland, Germany, the Mediterranean, Palestine, the East Indies, China and Japan, whence he will cross the Pacific back to Seattle.

AMERICA'S TAXATION.

REDUCTION DEPENDENT ON EXPENDITURE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

RAPID CITY, August 16th. It is reiterated at the summer White House—that a further tax reduction is possible, in the next session of Congress.

Mr. Coolidge, however, feels that the extent of the cut will be strictly governed by the expenditure authorised by Congress during the session.

THE SACCO AND VANZETTI AFFAIR.

RECURRENCE OF THE FERMENT.

BOMBS AND THREATS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

BOSTON, August 17th. The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, which was crammed to capacity and heavily guarded, considered the arguments for another Sacco-Vanzetti trial.

The Bench will probably take several days to decide. Ordinarily, arguments before the Supreme Court are limited to one hour, but Sacco-Vanzetti's counsel was told that he might take as long as he wanted.

Bombs.

PEORIA, Ill., August 17th. A terrific explosion caused consternation throughout the town at midnight. Sleeping citizens were flung from their beds and windows were smashed.

The house was demolished, but there were no casualties.

Buenos Aires, August 17th. A bomb exploded and partially wrecked a house belonging to the chief of the Detective Department.

There were no casualties, and it is believed that Sacco-Vanzetti sympathisers are responsible.

Anonymous Letters and Alarming Threats.

NEW YORK, August 17th. The police reported that anonymous threats of further bombings, of Sacco and Vanzetti are expected, have been made to prominent persons and corporations.

One threatened that the New York City Public Institution, and a large railway station would be blown up. It was also stated: "You know what we did in the subway: this time we mean business."

Dastardly Action.

EAST MUTTON, August 16th. It now appears that Mr. McHardy, the Sacco-Vanzetti juror whose house was apparently bombed, was at home as well as his family at the time of the explosion. All were severely cut and bruised. The police are of opinion that the explosion was due to a bomb.

TURKESTAN, QUAKE.

NEARLY 100 SHOCKS; MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOSCOW, August 16th. Hitherto 34 persons have been killed and 72 injured in an earthquake in the Fergana district of Turkistan.

Nearly a hundred shocks were felt. Five hundred houses in the town of Namangan were destroyed. A Government commission from Samarkand has gone to Namangan to arrange for the relief of the population.

The Shocks Continuing.

MOSCOW, August 17th. Subterranean shocks continue at Namangan, Turkistan, where 1,500 houses have been destroyed and over 2,500 damaged. The losses exceed one million roubles.

PROPAGANDA METHODS CONDEMNED.

INTERNATIONAL OPINION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STOCKHOLM, August 16th. The International Co-operative Congress passed a resolution by a large majority condemning the Soviet methods of propaganda, as entirely opposed to the rules of co-operative alliance.

M. Kissin and the Russian delegates supported M. Kreisky, of Czechoslovakia, who prior to the voting bitterly complained that the Congress had rejected all the Russian delegates' proposals.

STEEL CORPORATION.

QUESTION OF MR. GARY'S SUCCESSOR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, August 16th. According to the *New York Times*, the opinion in financial circles is that Mr. Nathan Miller, a former Governor of the State of New York, will be chosen to succeed Mr. Gary as chairman of the Steel Corporation.

The paper adds that Mr. Coolidge has been discussed seriously in some quarters as a possibility, but it is generally believed that the President could not be persuaded to take the post.

INDIA AS A COTTON PRODUCER.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 16th. Professor Todd, of the London Cotton Exchange, discussing the British Empire as a potential competitor with America in cotton production, said India could raise cotton at a lower cost than any other country in the world.

It was only a question of time until she competed with America. India had increased her production by 50 per cent. in the past decade, and would probably increase it as much again by 1937 if the stabilised price of eighteen cents was maintained.

The corresponding increase in consumption and buying power would check the menace of surplus production.

THE DAIL.

NON-CONFIDENCE MOTION DEFEATED.

"GENIAL JOHN JINKS" DISAPPEARANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DUBLIN, August 16th. In the Dail, the Labourite member, Mr. Johnson, moved a motion of non-confidence in the Government, following the action fore-shadowed on the decision by the De Valera party to enter the Dail, thus leaving the Government in a possibly minority.

Captain Redmond announced that his party would unanimously support the motion, ensuring the defeat of the Government.

Mr. Cosgrave said he was prepared to support any coalition Government, for the good of the country.

The motion of non-confidence, however, was defeated by 75 to 71. The Speaker giving his casting vote against the motion.

The Dail then adjourned until October 11th.

De Valera's Part.

The Labourite, Mr. Johnson, in moving the motion of non-confidence, declared that the Cosgrave Government's attitude towards social problems was unsympathetic. Any of the other parties could now provide an alternative Government. The Labourites intended to maintain the Anglo-Irish treaty and the constitution.

Captain Redmond, the Nationalist leader, likewise declared that the Nationalists were welded to the fundamentals of the Anglo-Irish treaty, but admitted that Mr. De Valera had the right to persuade his fellow-countrymen to abrogate the treaty.

Mr. Cosgrave said he would support any coalition Government for the good of the country.

Mr. Baxter, of the Farmers' Party, supporting Mr. Cosgrave, said he would rather see Mr. De Valera taking full responsibility than being not of the Government but a power behind the throne.

Mystery of "Genial John Jinks."

DUBLIN, August 17th. If Captain Redmond was puzzled when a member of his party, genial John Jinks, who keeps a hostelry in Sligo, abstained from voting against the Government yesterday, he is more puzzled to-day owing to Jinks' disappearance. Rumours are flying in Dublin to the effect that Jinks has been kidnapped or had "vanished" before the vote.

Capt. Redmond's party, numbering only seven, had unanimously pledged against the Government, and Jinks' vote would have defeated the Government.

AMERICA'S WAR DEBTS.

PROMINENT AMERICANS AGAIN DISCUSS REVISION.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 16th. The question of the revision of war debts was again discussed, at the Institute of Politics, when Professor W. T. Hornaday, the New York scientist, advocated a reduction of the French debt by two billions.

Mr. Peabody, director of the American Association, was in favour of a reconsideration of war debts, and advocated a revision of all debts.

Dr. Scott, former Professor at law of Columbia University, defended Mr. Mellon's settlements, and suggested that the common dislike of America born of the debts might bring about among the debtor nations a feeling of unity, and result in the formation of a "United States of Europe."

OBITUARY.

MR. J. OGDEN ARMOUR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 16th. Following an illness lasting some time, and which caused his family to come over to England recently, Mr. J. Ogden Armour, the well-known Chicago meat-packer, has died in London, where he was on holiday.

Mr. Armour's nonagenarian mother died three weeks ago. [Mr. Jonathan Ogden Armour was born at Milwaukee in 1837, was educated at Yale University, but left before graduating, so as to take up business with his father in Chicago. In 1861, he married Miss Lolita Sheldon, daughter of Martin J. Sheldon, Sheffield, Conn. Besides being chairman of the meat-packers, Armour & Co., he was a director of, among other concerns, the National City Bank of New York, the Hibernian Banking Association, and other banks, as well as several railway companies, and trusts connected with his business. He published a book in 1900 entitled "The Packers and the People." In 1922, Mr. Armour retired from active participation in his firm, and devoted his leisure largely to philanthropic pursuits and the enjoyment of certain hobbies.]

WATER POLO.

GOOD GAMES YESTERDAY.

K.B.S.F.P.A. "A" WIN AGAIN.

By two goals to nil, the Kowloon British School Former Pupils' Association "A" team beat the King's Own Scottish Borderers in the first match played yesterday at the Victoria Recreation Club. The game was the best seen since the League started, the standard of play being high and the exchanges fast. The military were better in tackling and often retrieved dangerous positions. Play was mainly in their half and they had few opportunities to break through their opponents' backs. The winners were superior in swimming and handled the ball more accurately and dexterously. Their two goals were scored soon after the match opened and although they had the greater share of the attack, no further scoring took place.

The K.O.S.B. broke through just as the half-time signal was given and gave their opponents an anxious time in the second half.

V.R.C. "B" v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "B." Keen rivalry was shown in the game between the two leading clubs in the League, and a much better match was seen than was expected. The Victoria Recreation Club won by 4 goals to nil, of which three were scored in the first half. There were several fine individual performances, but on the whole the V.R.C. combination proved to be the deciding factor in the match. Their defence was very strong. Strange (back) and Knight (goal) being like stone walls against attack.

The positions, to date, of the different teams in the League areas follows:—

Teams.	M.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Victoria R.C. "A"	2	2	0	0	4
K.B.S.F.P.A. "A"	2	2	0	0	4
Royal Navy	2	1	1	0	2
Scots Guards	2	1	1	0	2
K.O.S.B.	2	1	1	0	2
Victoria R.C. "B"	3	1	2	0	2
K.B.S.F.P.A. "B"	3	0	3	0	0

TO-NIGHT'S FETE.

SWIMMING TREAT EXPECTED.

The Night Fete organised by the Victoria Recreation Club specially for the Australian Stars to-night commences at 9 and some excellent sport is expected. The programme will be as follows:—

- Event No. 1.—50 Yards Handicap for Members.—Finals.
- Event No. 2.—100 Yards Free Style Services Championship.—Heats.
- Event No. 3.—Fancy Diving.
- Event No. 4.—100 Yards Back Stroke Championship of the Colony.
- Event No. 5.—Exhibition by Australians.
- Event No. 6.—50 Yards Handicap for Members.—Final.
- Event No. 7.—100 Yards Free Style Services Championship.—Final.
- Event No. 8.—Water Polo.

Dancing follows the sports to the accompaniment of the Lyric Dance Orchestra.

Services Event.

That the Services are keen on swimming is shown by the wide response to the appeal of the organisers for more competitions in the special event. In yesterday's issue, eight names were published for the Services Championship, and since then another nine have been sent in and accepted.

The full list is as follows:—Capt. Perfect, Bdr. Norris, Pte. Rogers, Pte. Chamberlain, Pte. Hunter, Pte. Faulkner, Sgt. Gainaby, Gds. Milne, Gds. Miller, Mid. W. N. Petch, R.N., L/S. Driscoll, A.B. Blake, Sqn. Smith, L/Bdr. Hall, L/Bdr. Jenny, Gds. Blanchard, Gds. Kinsella.

BASEBALL.

Many local baseball "fans" believe that the South China "Dragons," supported by the best of the "Tigers," will beat the visiting Honolulu All-Round Chinese Athletes. This will be duly tested this afternoon, at five o'clock, at the Happy Valley diamond, when the much advertised but postponed match will come off. Practically all the best players of the South China combine will appear on the diamond, and the Honolulu Chinese will see whether the Hong Kong Chinese are able to sustain their claim that they would be better representatives of China in the coming Far Eastern Olympiad.

LEAGUE BASEBALL PROTEST.

DRAGONS AND FILIPINOS TO RE-PLAY.

A SPORTSMANLIKE DECISION.

The protest filed by the Filipino Baseball Club against S.C. Dragons for playing Abe Liu has been satisfactorily settled, the committee having decided that the game should be re-played. Of course, according to the bye-laws of the Baseball Association, the point should be given to the opposing team if the other team had been in fault, but I feel sure that the Filipinos are sportsmen enough not to press this point. The Dragons should also accept the decision of the Protest Committee in a spirit of good sportsmanship. The decision, on the whole, is what every sportsman could wish for a dispute of this nature. It certainly helps to end bad feeling.

The full report of the Protest Committee is as follows:—

We, the undersigned, having been appointed as a committee to pass on the protest filed by the Filipino Baseball Club against the S.C.A.A. Dragons for playing Mr. Abe Liu in the game of Dragons v. Filipinos, Sunday, August 7th, the protest being based on the allegation that playing Mr. Liu was a violation of Article 5 of the League constitution, find that the facts in the case are not such as to allow us to award a positive decision to either side and, therefore, order the game to be re-played; it being understood that Mr. Liu is not to play for the Dragons.

We have given the matter deep consideration and base our decision on the following:—

- 1.—That Article 5, as at present constituted, is loosely worded and may be so interpreted as to allow the playing of casual visitors to the Colony, in which category we place Mr. Liu, but
- 2.—That in the opinion of this committee the intent of Article 5 is to the effect that only bona fide residents of the Colony are eligible to play and we recommend that the article be amended so to read "in order to avoid future misunderstanding."
- 3.—That we find the Dragons at fault in not putting Mr. Liu's name before the Committee for his eligibility to be passed on and that the best interests of baseball in the Colony are not served in playing casual visitors to Hong Kong in league matches.

We believe both teams to have acted in good faith and sincerely hope they will accept this decision in the spirit in which it is given—that of good sportsmanship.—H. Alves, W. Burrell, S. Hachiuma, Protest Committee.

League Schedule Changed.

Mr. R. Richard Shim, Manager of the S.C.A.A. "Dragons," has approached the Hong Kong Baseball Association and explained that he is sending five of his players to Shanghai to be members of the Baseball Delegation for China to participate in the Far East Olympic Meet at that city. He, therefore, requested that a re-arrangement of the league schedule be effected so as to permit of his team ("Dragons") playing league games here before August 22nd and after September 9th, 1927.

To comply with the request of the S.C.A.A. "Dragons," the following re-arrangement of schedule has been made:—

July 20th, Saturday, 9.30 p.m.: Tigers v. Filipinos.	Sept. 3rd, Saturday, 4.00 p.m.: Filipinos v. Club Recreo.
" 20th, Saturday, 4.30 p.m.: Club Recreo v. Dragons.	" 4th, Sunday, 4.00 p.m.: Filipinos v. Japanese.
" 21st, Sunday, 4.00 p.m.: Japanese v. H.K.B.C.	" 10th, Saturday, 4.00 p.m.: Dragons v. Filipinos.
" 24th, Wednesday, 5.15 p.m.: Tigers v. Filipinos.	" 15th, Thursday, 5.15 p.m.: Tigers v. Dragons.
" 27th, Saturday, 4.00 p.m.: Japanese v. Filipinos.	" 11th, Sunday, 4.00 p.m.: H.K.B.C. v. Club Recreo.
" 28th, Sunday, 4.00 p.m.: Filipinos v. Club Recreo.	" 14th, Wednesday, 5.15 p.m.: Filipinos v. Dragons.
" 30th, Saturday, 4.00 p.m.: Japanese v. Club Recreo.	" 17th, Saturday, 4.00 p.m.: H.K.B.C. v. Filipinos.
" 4th, Sunday, 4.00 p.m.: Filipinos v. Japanese.	" 18th, Sunday, 4.00 p.m.: Dragons v. Japanese.

From the above it will be seen that the Filipinos and Dragons re-play game will take place on September 14th.

COUNTY CRICKET.

SPOILT BY RAIN.

ONLY ONE MATCH PLAYED OUT.

Wet weather continues in England, and Somerset's victory over Hampshire at Bournemouth was the only completed match.

Rain probably saved Lancashire from defeat at Nottingham where Lancashire only replied with 148 to the 420 of their opponents. This game might have had a real bearing on the Championship which will probably go again to the Red Rose country. It is, by the way, a little difficult out here to realise that the English summer (a particularly bad specimen) is already on the wane and another fortnight will see county cricket finished.

The principal individual performances yesterday were:—

Batting.

Parsons (Warwickshire)..... 140
Kilner, N. (Warwickshire)..... 130
Whysall (Notts)..... 119

Bowling.

J. C. White (Somerset)..... 5 for 37 & 5 for 33
Kennedy (Hants)..... 6 for 37
Staples (Notts)..... 6 for 33

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 16th.

All the County cricket matches, started on Saturday last were interfered with by rain.

WASHED OUT.

No play was possible at Bradford, between Yorkshire and Kent; and there was also no play at Pontypriid, where Glamorgan should have entertained Northamptonshire.

In the Gloucester v. Surrey match, at Cheltenham, Gloucester made 131 runs for two wickets, when all further play was stopped, the match not counting for the championship.

As regards Middlesex and Essex in the match at Lords, the home county compiling 147 for six wickets when rain interfered.

WARWICK v. SUSSEX.

At Birmingham, Warwick and Sussex took four points each, there being more than six hours play.

Warwick had compiled 434 runs for seven wickets when play was discontinued owing to rain. There were two centuries, Kilner-making 120 and Parsons 141.

NOTTS OUTPLAY LANCA-SHIRE.

London, August 16th.

Playing at Nottingham, Notts. led Lancashire taking the honours on a first innings' lead and forcing the visitors to follow on.

For the home side, Whysall was in form, contributing 119. The damage in Lancashire's first innings was wrought by S. Staples, who took six wickets for 33 runs.

Scores:—
Notts, 420.
Lancashire, 148 and 76 for two wickets.

SOMERSET BEAT HANTS.

Playing at Bournemouth, Hampshire failed against Somerset, losing by nine wickets.

White, the Somerset captain bowled well in both Hampshire's innings, taking five wickets for 35 runs in the first and five for 37 in the second. For Hampshire, Kennedy took six wickets for 37 runs.

Hampshire, 110 and 148.
Somerset, 104 and 155 for one wicket.

LEICESTER LEAD WORCESTER.

Playing at Leicester, Leicestershire gained points for a first innings' lead over Worcester.

Owing to rain there was no further play possible.

Scores:—
Worcester, 174.
Leicestershire, 293 for six wickets (declared).

THE PAYMENT OF ATHLETES.

OLYMPIC BAN LIKELY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 16th.

Mr. Val Barker, the president of the Amateur Boxing Association, and secretary of the International Amateur Boxing Federation, questioned as to the Olympic Committee's decision as to payment for loss of employment by athletes, said it was certain that all the nations who were members of the Federation would be deterred from boxing at the Amsterdam Olympiad.

LAWN TENNIS.

NOTABLE PLAYERS DUE TO-DAY.

CHINESE EXPERTS FROM AUSTRALIA AND MALAY.

Interesting arrivals by to-day's steamers are two well-known Chinese Lawn Tennis players who are on their way to represent China in the Far Eastern Olympiad which will be held at the end of the month in Shanghai. Announcement has previously been made that Lum Poa Wah, a formidable exponent from Australia, is expected by the s.s. *Tango Maru*. News has also been received that Khoo Hoo Hye, champion of the Malay Straits for a number of years, will also arrive to-day by the s.s. *Morea*. The latter is due at 6 a.m. and the former at 12 noon.

Their timely arrival will make it possible for them to be in action against each other. Arrangements are in the hands of the Chinese Recreation Club who are making every endeavour to stage an exhibition this afternoon. Up till yesterday afternoon no news was received about Khoo Hoo Hye and it was fixed that Lum Poa Wah would meet the Lo brothers at 5 p.m. to-day on the Chinese Recreation Club courts. To-morrow the Australian will meet T. Honda, twice champion of the Colony, at 5 p.m. on the venue. Efforts are also being made to match the visitor against Lieut. Frowen who is, however, a very strong exponent. No game will be played on Saturday as Lum Poa Wah will be the guest of honour at the "Aussie" Club.

But in view of Khoo Hoo Hye's unexpected arrival, the programme might be changed. Neither of the Rumjahn is playing on account of the recent family bereavement.

MAD GIANT ON LONDON ROOF.

AN HOUR'S STRUGGLE.

FINALLY LASSOED BY POLICE.

A lunatic more than 6ft. 4in. tall who escaped from a padded cell at the City of Westminster Infirmary, Fulham-road, S.W., climbed over roofs and parapets and kept attendants and police at bay for nearly an hour before he was lassoed and recaptured.

The man, who was about 33 years of age, was arrested in the West End on suspicion of drunkenness, but after medical examination was found to be insane. So violent did he become that he had to be strapped to a stretcher and taken in an ambulance to Westminster Infirmary, where six policemen and attendants were required to place him in a padded cell.

Through Small Fanlight.

He was visited every few minutes, but just before 3 a.m. the cell was found to be empty, although the door was locked. The lunatic, who was proportionately well built for his height, had apparently squeezed through a fanlight only 12in. deep and 16in. wide. He was found dressed only in a shirt on a flat roof 30ft. above the ground.

"He threatened to kill anyone who approached him and laughed at his pursuers as he made his way along walls and gulleys. Police and other attendants at the institution joined in the chase and the man finally reached the roof of the porter's lodge, sitting astride it and refusing to move. Ladders were placed on each side of the building and while the medical officer attracted his attention on one side policemen armed with ropes climbed up the other."

In a Strait-Jacket.

Every time they approached the man deduced out of their way, threatening to hurl his pursuers to the ground. Finally the policemen who were in a perilous position on a narrow ledge, threw a lasso over the fugitive's head. A fierce struggle followed, in the course of which the man pulled down a huge piece of masonry, which just missed his captors. With difficulty he was trussed and lowered to the ground, but was so violent that a dozen men were required to put him into a strait-jacket. Later he was removed to a private mental home.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

ADAMSON CUP.

In the August competition for the Adamson Cup F. E. Booker qualified with a score of 84-10-74.

IRISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

A RECORD AND A HOLE IN ONE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 16th.

At Portmanock the local professional, Nolan, led the field in a record round of 72 in the first of two qualifying rounds of the Irish Open Golf Championship.

Melhorn returned 73, Nabholz, who holed out at the seventh green in one, did the round in 77.

LAWN BOWLS.

THE SPEY ROYAL CUP DRAW.

The draw in connection with the Spey Royal Cup competition was as under:—

- Kowloon C.C.—Bye.
- Taikoo R.C.—Bye.
- Civil Service C.C.—Bye.
- Kowloon Dock R.C. v. Club de Recreo.
- Kowloon Bowling Green Club v. Police R.C.
- East Point R.C.—Bye.
- Craigengower C.C.—Bye.
- Royal H.K. Yacht Club.—Bye.

HONOLULU CHINESE VISITING MACAO.

The All-Round Chinese Athletes from Honolulu will visit Macao this week, and the South China Athletic Association at Macao will act as hosts.

HOME FOOTBALL.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 16th.

In the Scottish League, Celtic beat Kilmarnock, by 6 goals to one.

U.S. GIRLS LIKE ENGLAND.

WONDERFUL POLICEMEN AND FLOWERS.

Beaming affection for England, the English and English ways, a party of girl students and friends from Wisconsin University, U.S.A., who are now touring England, summarised their approval of England to a reporter in terms of:

Police-men, The Countryside, Flowers, Ruins.

The People, One of the party, who spent the day at Rectory Farm, near Enfield, Middlesex, said:

Our big impression has been the beautiful flowers and the countryside, more like little gardens than fields. And your wonderful policemen.

Fancy! Police who don't carry guns. I couldn't imagine a policeman without a gun.

The other day I was in one of your squares, not quite lost, but just looking round, puzzled like. "I know you're lost. Where do you want to go?" said a policeman, who came up to me. Fancy his having time to do that!

At the head of the party is Professor Helen White, a professor of English at Wisconsin University, who explained:

We call it a Literary Tour. We are getting into the worlds we have read about and seeing the places and scenes associated with our reading. English roses, for example—we have heard a lot about English roses and flowers generally, but did not realise they could be so beautiful as we have seen them. Flowers which we might grow in a pot we have seen climbing up walls.

One girl, remarking on the countryside, said:

It is all so neatly divided. The hedges and lanes are so fascinating. Everything is so clean, too. Someone must go round with a duster and mop every morning. Coming up in the train I was afraid to throw a piece of chocolate paper out of the window, for fear of spoiling it.

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Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

August 18th.
Benalder, British str., 3,047 tons, Capt. J. H. Cole, D.S.O., from London and Singapore. The latter port she left on August 11th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Hua Ming, Chinese str., 1,001 tons, Capt. E. Waitneck, from Saigon, which port she left on August 11th, with a cargo of rice, lying at Stonecutters.—Yuen Seng Fat.

Ming Sang, British str., 986 tons, Capt. S. J. Barden, from Haiphong, with 1,604 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. C33.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Pongton, British str., 1,001 tons, Capt. J. B. McCaw, from Singapore, which port she left on August 8th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B11.—Fou Nam N. & Co.

Sungshan Maru, Japanese str., 1,533 tons, Capt. G. Kawamura, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C37.—N.Y.K.

Taiyuu Maru, Japanese str., 1,330 tons, Capt. U. Yamashita, from Dairen, which port she left on August 8th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B31.—M.B.K.

August 17th.
Chak Sang, British str., 1,470 tons, Capt. McInish, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Delhi, Swedish motor ship, 2,668 tons, Capt. F. N. Borgstrom, from Oslo and Perim. The latter port she left on July 30th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B34.—Gilman & Co.

Kidderpore, British str., 3,283 tons, F. S. Murray, R.N.R., from Bombay and Singapore. The latter port she left on August 11th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Kronviken, Norwegian str., 1,519 tons, Capt. Th. Berntsen, from Canton, lying at Stonecutters.—Y.K.K.

Kwai Sang, British str., 1,423 tons, Capt. W. W. Hipkins, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B32.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Lima Maru, Japanese str., 4,474 tons, Capt. Takahashi, from Singapore, which port she left on August 11th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Mau Sang, British str., 2,062 tons, Capt. G. F. Matthews, from Sandakan, which port she left on August 12th, with timber and general cargo amounting to 4,700 tons, lying at buoy No. A3.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Poo Sang, Chinese str., 729 tons, Capt. Kwok Kau, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C42.—Hong On Co.

Samarang Maru, Japanese str., 2,500 tons, Capt. Y. Kawasaki, from Kobe and Karatsu. The latter port she left on August 11th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A29.—Nanyo Yusen Kaisha.

Van Overstraten, Dutch str., 2,338 tons, Capt. H. Shinter, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—J.C.J.L.

SIAM COMMENTS ON "SOLVIKEN" PIRACY

The Bangkok correspondent of the Singapore Free Press writes:

"The Solviken piracy did not pass unnoticed here. The shipping of the port is at present as far as the trade to China is concerned very largely carried on in Norwegian bottoms, and the Solviken was on the Bangkok-China run a few months ago. Another Norwegian vessel has been in trouble during the week. When the Hiram arrived in Bangkok it was discovered that some agents of the Firemen's and Sailor's union were on board, their journey to Bangkok being undertaken with the object of inducing their compatriots plying between Bangkok and Singapore to join the Union. The Customs found a good deal of literature of a kind not desirable for distribution, on board the vessel, and, as this had not been declared in the manifest, it was confiscated. And before the vessel sailed the owner of the papers was found and taken on shore. The captain, who has his wife and family on board, was advised if he had any trouble on the way up to Hong-Kong, to seek the aid of the authorities in Indo-China. Since the vessel left Siamese waters there have been rumours that she might be pirated before she reaches Hong Kong, and the agents are accordingly waiting the news of her safe arrival with some concern.

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Sept. 6	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 14	8 C'burg-S'ampton
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 21	15 C'burg-S'ampton
Sept. 20	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 28	22 C'burg-S'ampton
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Nov. 4	29 C'burg-S'ampton
Oct. 4	Seattle	Berengaria	Nov. 11	36 C'burg-S'ampton
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Leviathan	Nov. 18	12 C'burg-S'ampton
Oct. 18	Seattle	Aquitania	Nov. 25	19 C'burg-S'ampton
Oct. 25	San Francisco	Majestic	Dec. 2	26 C'burg-S'ampton
Nov. 1	Seattle	Leviathan	Dec. 9	3 C'burg-S'ampton

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

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PRESIDENT TAFT	... Wednesday, Aug. 24th, 8 a.m.
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON	... Wednesday, Sept. 7th
PRESIDENT GRANT	... Wednesday, Sept. 21st
PRESIDENT MADISON	... Wednesday, Oct. 5th
PRESIDENT JACKSON	... Wednesday, Oct. 19th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesdays.

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.
VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ—
PORT SAID—ALEXANDRIA—NAPLES—
—GENOA—MARSEILLES
Thence to BOSTON and NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD	... Tuesday, Aug. 30th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HARRISON	... Tuesday, Sept. 13th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MONROE	... Tuesday, Sept. 27th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT WILSON	... Tuesday, Oct. 11th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT VAN BUREN	... Tuesday, Oct. 25th, 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY	... Aug. 22nd, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD	... Aug. 30th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON	... Aug. 30th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN	... Sept. 6th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT HARRISON	... Sept. 13th, 6.00 a.m.

For Passenger and Freight Rates apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL AGENTS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING (GROUND FLOOR).
Telephones: Central 2177, 2478 & 795.

CLEARANCES.

August 17th.

Baron Incheape, for Sourabaya.
Chak Sang, for Canton.
Chungkong, for Tourane.
Delhi, for Shanghai.
Eiger, for Pakhoi.
Hanoi, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Kidderpore, for Shanghai.
Kronviken, for Saigon.
Kwai Sang, for Shanghai.
Lima Maru, for Swatow.
Menado Maru, for Swatow.
Pongton, for Swatow.
Radnor, for Lioilo.
Ryuko Maru, for Canton.
Santhia, for Singapore.
Sui Yang, for Amoy.
Sungshan Maru, for Swatow.
Taiyuu Maru, for Canton.
Tatsumi, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Tak Hing, for Amoy.
Tjikini, for Mantok.
Van Overstraten, for Singapore.

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TRAVELLERS FROM HONG KONG TO CANTON BY
THE PEARL RIVER

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INDO-CHINA STREAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

CANTON	... "CHAKSANG" Thursday, 18th Aug., at 9 a.m.
TSINGTAU via S'HAL	... "KWAISANG" Thursday, 18th Aug., at Noon
CANTON	... "KWONGSANG" Friday, 19th Aug., at 9 a.m.
CANTON	... "HANGSANG" Friday, 19th Aug., at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	... "OHEONGSANG" Friday, 19th Aug., at 5 p.m.
TIENTSIN	... "MINGSANG" Saturday, 20th Aug., at 5 p.m.
TSINGTAU via S'HAL	... "KWONGSANG" Monday, 22nd Aug., at Noon
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	... "NAMSANG" Tuesday, 23rd Aug., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	... "YUENSANG" Tuesday, 23rd Aug., at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	... "HANGSANG" Wednesday, 24th Aug., at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	... "FOOKSANG" Wednesday, 24th Aug., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	... "MAUSANG" Saturday, 27th Aug., at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	... "YATSHING" Sunday, 28th Aug., at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	... "KUMSANG" Sunday, 28th Aug., at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	... "KUTSANG" Monday, 29th Sept., at 3 p.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	... "LAISANG" Friday, 9th Sept., at 7 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

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GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO

Motor Vessel "GLENAPPLE"	... (via Oran) 24th August
Motor Vessel "GLENGLASS"	... (via Oran) 24th August
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	... (via Oran) 19th September
Steamship "GLENMARTIN"	... (via Oran) 19th September
Steamship "GLENMARTINSHIRE"	... (via Oran) 2nd November

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENAPPLE"	... Due Hong Kong, 19th August
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	... 7th September
Steamship "GLENMARTINSHIRE"	... 18th September
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	... 29th September
Motor Vessel "GLENARA"	... 15th October

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ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLASS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS	ARRIVAL AT HONG KONG AND SAILINGS FOR SHANGHAI AND TAKU (TIENTSIN).	ARRIVAL FROM SHANGHAI AND SAILINGS FOR GENOA, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
--	--	--

S.S. "GOTHA"	... 30th August, 1927.	30th August, 1927.
S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	... 24th Sept. "	24th Sept. "
S.S. "COBLENZ"	... 24th Oct. "	19th Nov. "
S.S. "FULDA"	... 24th Oct. "	19th Nov. "

Regular Fast Four-weekly Freight Service.

NEXT HOMEWARD SAILING:
S.S. "ROLAND" ... on or about 8th October, 1927
S.S. "SCHLESSEN" ... on or about 9th November, 1927
† Calling at Marseilles besides the usual ports.
‡ Calling at Tripoli and Marseilles besides the usual ports.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "NUERNBERG" ... on or about 14th Sept. in Hong Kong.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, please apply to—

MELCHERS & CO.

Telephone C. 6557.

5, Queen's Building, Charter Road.

HONG KONG. [20]

AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION CO.

S.S. "CALULU" will sail hence on the 10th AUGUST

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE

VIA HAIPHONG, MANILA, SANDAKAN, BALIKPAPAN, RABAU, SAMARAI and NOUMEA.

For Freight and Particulars, Apply to

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HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

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AND RETURN
(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAIPHONG	... Friday, the 19th August, at 1 p.m.
HAIYANG	... Tuesday, the 22nd August, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fochow (Fochow Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

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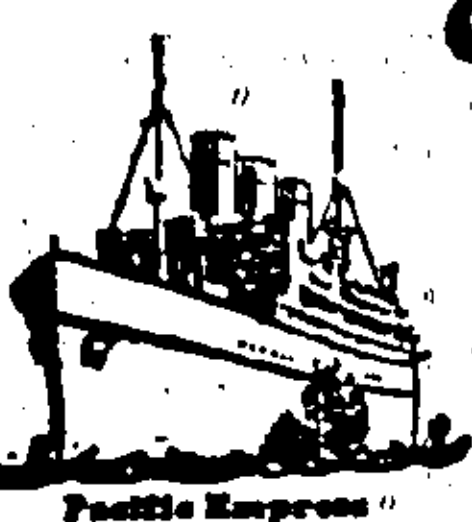


FAST travel line with cool comfort and variety of route will be invaluable to you or the members of your family on the return trip home. Empresses of the Pacific are largest and latest, Canadian Pacific is the shortest rail route across Canada... through North America's "50 Swiss Alps in One." And, from Montreal or Quebec, the Empresses of the Atlantic and Cabin Class Ships sail one third the way to Europe on the sheltered St. Lawrence... with only about 4 days open sea. The splendid Empresses of the Pacific are typical of Canadian Pacific Railway and Atlantic Services... all one management. Each transfer means but a step from one to the other. Observation and observation-compartment cars on its great scenic rail route. Magnificent hotels too... if you can tarry, at Victoria and Vancouver, at mile-high Banff and Lake Louise, at Montreal and Quebec.

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The World's Greatest Travel System



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THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES:
\$130, \$115, \$110, \$105, \$100, \$95, via SAN FRANCISCO.
\$840, \$840 via JAPAN AND SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu
TENYO MARU ... Monday, 22nd Aug., at Noon
KOREA MARU ... Tuesday, 29th Sept., at 10 a.m.
SHINTO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept., at 10 a.m.
* Calls Keelung & Los Angeles, Omitting Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
HARUNA MARU ... Friday, 26th Aug., at 11 a.m.
KAMU MARU ... Saturday, 10th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KATO MARU ... Saturday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
SEIYO MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug.
MURORA MARU ... Saturday, 27th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
GINYO MARU ... Saturday, 20th Aug., at Noon

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
KAWACHI MARU ... Tuesday, 6th Sept.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
TATSUNO MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug.
OALOUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 27th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
LIMA MARU ... Sunday, 9th Oct.
OALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
YAMAGATA MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug.
MOJI MARU ... Wednesday, 31st Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TANGO MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
LIMA MARU (Calls Moji) ... Thursday, 18th Aug.
ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug.
GENOA MARU (Calls Moji) ... Sunday, 21st Aug.
HAKODATE MARU (Moji direct) ... Sunday, 21st Aug.

For further information, apply to—
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HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE
of the United Netherlands Navigation Company.

Regular Year-weekly Service between
Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore
and
Genoa, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and
North Continental Ports.

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:
S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 4th Sept.
S.S. "OUDEK" ... 2nd Oct.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:
S.S. "OUDEK" ... 22nd Aug.
S.S. "MADON" ... 19th Sept.
S.S. "OLDEK" ... 17th Oct.

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
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Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOW CARGOES ALL ROUND.

DECREASED ENTRIES.

The freight returns for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed that both freights for the Colony and for other ports were low. Through cargoes were carried by only two vessels.
Local imports totalled 7,537 tons, of which 2,904 tons were contributed by two British steamers. The two best returns were shown by the s.s. *Ryoko Maru*, from Ryojun, which was responsible for 3,000 tons. The Chinese vessel *Han Ming*, from Saigon, brought 2,000 tons.

Through freights amounted to 4,639 tons. These were brought by the s.s. *Samarang Maru* from Karatsu and the *Ryoko Maru* from Ryojun. The former steamer carried 3,139 tons and the latter 1,500 tons.

The arrivals and departures during the same period under review were:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	2	2
French	1	1
Norwegian	1	2
Japanese	3	1
Chinese	3	1
American	0	1
German	0	2
	10	11

The Carriers.

S.S. *Pong Tong* (British) from Singapore, 300 tons general for Hong Kong.
S.S. *Ming Sang* (British) from Haiphong, 1,904 tons general for Hong Kong.
S.S. *Kronos* (Norwegian) from Canton in ballast.
S.S. *Samarang Maru* (Japanese) from Karatsu, 3,000 tons general for Hong Kong and 3,139 tons for other ports.
S.S. *Ryoko Maru* (Japanese) from Ryojun, 3,000 tons general for Hong Kong and 1,500 tons for other ports.
S.S. *Han Ming* (Chinese) from Saigon, 2,000 tons general for Hong Kong.
S.S. *Tak King* (Chinese) from Saigon, 50 tons general for Hong Kong.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR AUGUST, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
August 18th	6.01 a.m.	6.53 p.m.
" 19th	6.02 "	6.52 "
" 20th	6.02 "	6.52 "
" 21st	6.03 "	6.51 "
" 22nd	6.03 "	6.50 "
" 23rd	6.03 "	6.49 "
" 24th	6.03 "	6.49 "
" 25th	6.03 "	6.48 "
" 26th	6.03 "	6.47 "
" 27th	6.04 "	6.45 "
" 28th	6.04 "	6.44 "
" 29th	6.04 "	6.43 "
" 30th	6.05 "	6.43 "
" 31st	6.05 "	6.42 "

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

SMUGGLERS AND WOULD-BE-SUICIDES.

SIAM COMMENTS ON "SOLVIKEN" PIRACY.

[By LONGSHOREMAN.]

More Opium Smugglers.

On Tuesday two opium smugglers were arrested at the waterfront, and they were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning.

One of them was arrested on board the s.s. *Chung On* with 50 tins of prepared opium in his possession. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$4,000, or 8 months' hard labour.

The other was searched at the Yuen On Wharf and 35 tins of non-Government opium was found on him. He also pleaded guilty and was fined \$9,000 or six months' gaol.

A Bid For Watery Grave.

A young Chinese woman jumped overboard from a harbour ferry launch on Tuesday evening, and was subsequently rescued and allowed to return home relatives having undertaken to look after her.

Shortly after the 11 o'clock ferry had left the Kowloon Star Ferry pier yesterday morning, a Chinese from the lower deck either jumped or fell into the water. A seaman of the ferry dived in and rescued the man, who was none the worse for his immersion. The incident caused little delay to the ferry routine, the boat stopping for only about a minute.

The Singapore Survey.

Masters of vessels are hereby informed that the present positions of the unlighted surveying beacons laid out by H.M. Surveying Vessel *Iroquois* in the vicinity of Singapore are as follows:—(a) Lat. 1.19 N., Long. 103.11 E. (approx.); (b) Lat. 1.22 N., Long. 103.06 E. (approx.); (c) Lat. 1.32 N., Long. 103.09 E. (approx.); (d) Lat. 1.34 N., Long. 103.17 E. (approx.); (e) Lat. 1.19 N., Long. 103.0130 E. (approx.); (f) Lat. 1.24 N., Long. 103.06 E. (approx.); (g) Lat. 1.23 N., Long. 103.01 E. (approx.).

The positions of (e), (f) and (g) beacons are additional to positions quoted in former notice. Beacon (a) quoted in former notice has been withdrawn, the beacons now being re-lettered in this notice. Further notice will be given when these beacons are withdrawn.

H.M.S. "Calliope" and Her Captain.

The cruiser *Calliope*, on her voyage to the Far East with reliefs will be commanded by Captain Sir Lionel Sturdee, who thus receives his first command since his promotion, at the New Year. Sir Lionel, the son of the late Admiral of the Fleet, was formerly commander of the torpedo schoolship *Defiance*, and during the war served in the submarine branch and as torpedo officer of the battleship *Colossus*. The *Calliope* has recently undergone an extensive overhaul, during which about £118,700 has been spent upon her, and she is now attached to the Home Reserve.

Chinese Deck Passengers' Entry.

The total number of Chinese deck passengers entering the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 1,388.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Aeneas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 28th.
Araura (E. & A.), due October 3rd.
Athos II. (M.M.), due August 30th.
Balton Castle (Dodwell), due Sept. 24th.
Calchas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 10th.
D'Aragnan (M.M.), due September 13th.
Delhi (Swedish East Asiatic), due to-morrow.
Devanha (P. & O.), due December 23rd.
Diomed (Blue Funnel), due October 31st.
Empress of Asia (C.P.R.), due August 29th.
Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due August 32nd.
Esquiline (Dodwell), due September 15th.
Eurylochus (Blue Funnel), due September 11th.
Euryphus (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 28th.
Finnel (Dodwell), due to-day.
Hector (Blue Funnel), due August 24th.
James Prince (Furness, F.E.), due August 23rd.
Japanese Prince (Furness, F.E.), due September 18th.
Kashgar (P. & O.), due November 25th.
Kashmir (P. & O.), due September 29th.
Keemun (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 20th.
Khyber (P. & O.), due September 1st.
Lycaon (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 2nd.
Macedonia (P. & O.), due October 14th.
Malak (P. & O.), due September 15th.
Mantua (P. & O.), due November 11th.
Menelaus (Blue Funnel), due to-morrow.
Menor (Blue Funnel), due August 30th.
Mongolia (P. & O.), due October 29th.
Morea (P. & O.), due to-day.
Nagpore (P. & O.), due August 20th.
Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 24th.
Nyssa (P. & O.), due September 1st.
Rawalpindi (P. & O.), due to-morrow, about 8 a.m.
Sarpedon (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 20th.
St. Albans (E. & A.), due Sept. 5th.
Talamba (B.I. & Apear), due Sept. 3rd.
Talima (B.I. & Apear), due this morning.
Tanda (E. & A.), due August 30th.
Teheran (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 10th.
Thesus (Blue Funnel), due October 1st.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* is due here at 8 a.m. on the 22nd inst. (next Monday), and will berth at pier No. 5, Kowloon Wharf.—She will sail for Vancouver via ports at noon the 24th inst. (Wednesday).
The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Rawalpindi* left Shanghai for Hong Kong on the 18th inst. at 5 p.m., and is due here to-morrow (Friday) at about 6 a.m.
The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Khyber* from Hong Kong, arrived at London on August 16th at 2 a.m.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ELLERMAN LINE
S.S. "KABINGA" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 8th September

AUSTRALIA AUSTRAL-INDIES LINE
Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th September
S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... via Suez Canal ... 9th October

ALSO AGENTS FOR
ANDREW WEIR & CO.
SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
S.S. "OLIVEBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st October

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 25th October
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Ladsmits Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For Freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to—
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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

P. & O., British India Apear and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
RAWALPINDI	15,619	20th Aug. Noon	Marseilles and London.
MOREA	10,953	3rd Sept.	Marseilles and London.
DEVANHA	9,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
KEYBER	9,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & Hull.
NYANZA	7,023	12th Oct.	Straits, Colombo and Bombay.
MALWA	10,956	15th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
KASHMIR	8,885	29th Oct.	Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & Hull.
MACEDONIA	11,130	12th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
MONGOLIA	15,504	26th Nov.	do.
MANTUA	10,946	10th Dec.	do.
KASHGAR	9,005	24th Dec.	do.
MOREA	10,953	7th Jan. 1928	do.
DEVANHA	9,155	21st Jan. 1928	do.

* Calls at Port Sudan.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TALAMBA"	8,018	5th Sept.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
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EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"TANDA"	6,356	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,460	30th Sept.	
"KAFURA"	9,000	29th Oct.	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hio, Obo, Kolumbuga, Tawo, Risor, Durban, or other ports en route as indicated on the Company's notices.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via the Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"MOREA"	10,953	18th Aug. 4 p.m.	Shanghai.
"TALMA"	10,000	20th Aug.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	30th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,460	15th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,956	15th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NYANZA"	7,023	22nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,885	30th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KAFURA"	9,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,130	15th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	15,504	29th Oct.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	12th Nov.	do.
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"MOREA"	10,953	10th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	9,155	24th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,956	7th Jan. 1928	do.
"KEYBER"	9,114	21st Jan. 1928	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,130	4th Feb. 1928	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,885	18th Feb. 1928	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	29th Feb. 1928	do.
"MONGOLIA"	15,504	17th Mar. 1928	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	30th Mar. 1928	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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